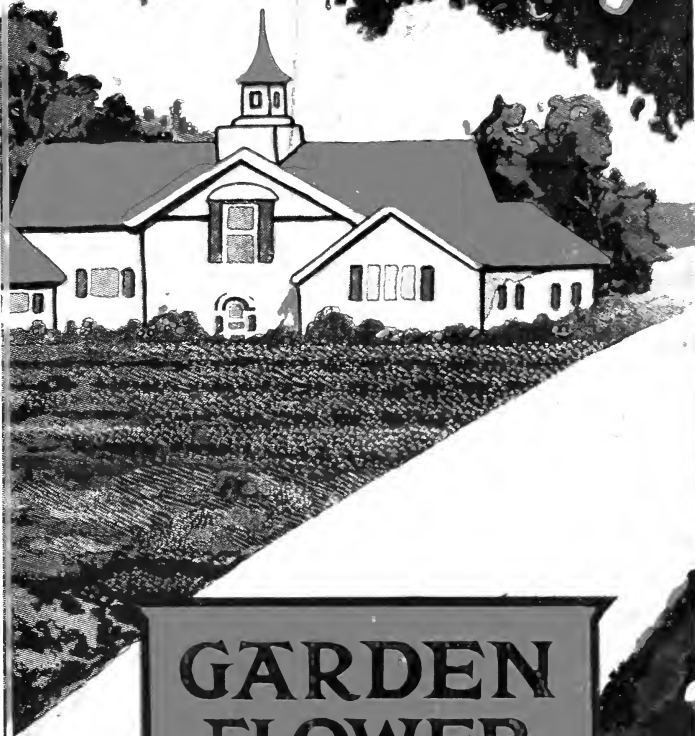


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Harnden SEED Company



GARDEN
FLOWER
& AND &
Field Seed

HARNDEN SEED CO.
505 WALNUT ST.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

1919

Planet Jr. Garden Tools



No. 4 Seeder Planting, Covering, Rolling and Marking Next Row at One Operation.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price complete, \$19.50. Weight, 49 lbs. As a Seeder only, \$15.50. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of seed.

This tool combines, in a single convenient implement, a capital hill-dropping seeder, a continuous row seeder, an admirable single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, a capital wheel cultivator and a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow. In a word, with a great variety of tools, excellent in design and quality, it is without an equal for easy adjustment, lightness, strength and beauty.

No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.

Price \$23.00. Weight, packed, 59 lbs. Holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of seed.

This new combined machine is intended for gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy seeders and wheel hoes separately.

As a seeder it is practically the same as the **Planet Jr. No. 4**; will sow in drills any thickness or drop in hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, and has the same feed, hill dropping mechanism, and **automatic device** for stopping the feed, and has also the new seed index.

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder.

15-in. steel driving wheel. Holds 3 quarts of seed. Weight, packed, 44 lbs. A favorite among onion growers, market gardeners and seedmen. Price, \$18.50.

The special force feed is admirable, working equally well whether sowing with an ounce or a full hopper.

The hill dropping is simple and reliable, making hills either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart.

Change of distance between hills may be made in less than a minute, by substituting one gauge wheel for another.

No. 31 Planet Jr. Combined Seeder and Wheel Hoe.

For the home gardener. Price, complete, \$13.00. Holds 1 quart.

The No. 31 is a new Planet Jr., Combined Seeder and Wheel Hoe, designed for small gardeners. It combines a thoroughly reliable Seeder that will sow all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans with a first class light running Wheel Hoe. A practical tool for a man, the growing boy or for the woman who delights in having a good garden, but who has little time to spend in it.

No. 31D Jr. Drill Only

Same as No. 31 without cultivator attachments. Price, \$10.50.

Seeds, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Etc., by Parcel Post

Order closer to home and save transportation charges. All seeds, bulbs, etc., that we pay the transportation charges on are marked **postpaid** or **prepaid** and all articles that are not so marked purchaser is to pay transportation charges.

Seeds, bulbs, poultry supplies, garden tools and practically all articles can be sent by parcel post. But we would not advise the following to be sent by parcel post, but should be sent by express: **Live plants, roots, vines, fruit trees, potted plants, shrubbery, rose bushes and insecticides.** We find that there is always considerable delay in parcel post packages and goods of this character often times spoil while in transit. It will be cheaper for you to send packages weighing over twenty pounds by express. You no doubt know about how many miles you live from Kansas City, Missouri, the table below will give you the zone in which you live:

If goods are to be insured, mark so on your order, and add ten cents to your order.

IF YOU LIVE WITHIN—

- 150 miles from Kansas City, Mo.—First or Second zone.**
- 151 miles and 300 miles—Third zone.**
- 301 miles and 600 miles—Fourth zone.**
- 601 miles and 1,000 miles—Fifth zone.**
- 1,001 miles and 1,400 miles—Sixth zone.**
- 1,401 miles and 1,800 miles—Seventh zone.**
- 1,800 miles and over—Eighth zone.**

General Suggestions to Customers

ORDER EARLY—It will be a great convenience both to our customers and to ourselves if orders are sent us early. We aim to fill orders the same day received, but during the rush season find this not always possible—thus the advantage in ordering early.

NAME, ADDRESS, ETC.—When ordering give name and full address. Many orders reach us every season in which the name or postoffice address is lacking. It is, of course, impossible to fill these orders until they are identified.

MARKET GARDENERS—We number among our customers many market gardeners and other users of large quantities of seeds. Those desiring to purchase greater amounts than those quoted in our catalogue will find it to their advantage to send us a complete, itemized list of their requirements and we will be pleased to name a special net price on the order.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Money can be sent safely either by Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Order or by Registered Letter. If your order amounts to \$1.00 or more, it is best to send by above method. We will also take postage stamps up to and including \$1.00; however, if it is more convenient and you have a banking account, **WE WILL ACCEPT YOUR PERSONAL CHECK.** We realize in some instances this will save considerable time and will be much more convenient to many of our customers.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT—At prices quoted we deliver seeds to any Express or Railroad Depot in Kansas City, Mo. On everything quoted by the $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel or 100 pounds, purchaser in every instance is to pay the transportation charges. This applies also to all tools, fertilizers, poultry supplies, etc., except when postpaid rates are named. Please give full shipping instructions. In the absence of these particulars we will use our own best judgment.

PRICES—The prices named herein are those prevailing at the time this catalogue goes to press and are subject to market fluctuations in value. As values usually advance in many items during the season it will be to your advantage to order early.

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, BULBS and other perishable goods cannot be shipped until the ground and weather conditions are in such shape that they can be dug without injury to the plant, etc. If your order for these items is not filled promptly you will know that it is held for this reason. We can generally ship, weather permitting, perishable goods by the 1st to 10th of March.

DISCLAIMER—So many different conditions may arise regarding the germination or growth of seeds, bulbs or plants, such as planting too shallow, or too deep, destruction by insects, frosts, chemical changes, etc., that we are forced to sell our seeds under the non-guarantee rule by all seedmen, viz.: The Harnden Seed Company, while they exercise great care in the selection of their seeds, give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness of any seeds, bulbs or shrubs they send out, and they do not in any way guarantee them to give or be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

THE HARNDEN SEED COMPANY
Kansas City, Missouri

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE—The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizers. Set out in beds 5 feet wide, 3 rows in a bed, the outer being each 1 foot from the edge, and 12 inches in the row; set the plants with roots well spread, about 6 inches below the surface. After the plants are well started, give frequent and thorough cultivation. In autumn, after the tops are fully ripe and yellow, they should be cut and burned and a good dressing of manure applied, and in the spring forked in, after which one quart of salt to each square rod put on the ground will be found very beneficial. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done, all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut, and after the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure and frequent cultivation. For market on a large scale, set 4 feet apart one way and 1½ feet the other; to grow plants from seed, sow in drills 1 inch deep in rows 1 foot apart; soak the seed before planting.

Prices on pkts., ounces and ¼ lbs. are prepaid.
For prices on larger quantities, see our **SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE LIST** in front of this catalog.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE—A book giving all possible details as to growing, soil, marketing, canning, etc., for home use or market; cloth, 60c, postpaid.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—Gives immense yields of large white shoots; shoots remain white without earthing or artificial blanching, as long as fit for use. A distinct and valuable variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A well known standard variety, very large, strong shoots of excellent quality; not as clear white as Mammoth White, but preferred by many. Seed, price prepaid, per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

PALMETTO—A very early maturing and prolific variety, producing an abundance of very large, deep green shoots of the best quality. Seed price prepaid, per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

BEANS

Dwarf or Bush Green Podded Sorts

CULTURE—The best soil adapted is a light, rich, well drained loam, which has been manured for a previous crop; do not plant before the ground becomes dry and warm; drop the seed in drills from 2 to 3 feet apart, leaving 2 to 4 plants to the foot of row; cultivate them frequently up to the time of blossoming, but never disturb them when the ground or plants are wet with rain or dew; beans should be cultivated very shallow, as any cutting of roots after the plants come into bloom is liable to cause the blossoms to blast.

BLACK VALENTINE—An extremely early, vigorous growing green podded variety; earlier than Red Valentine; very long and slender round pods of exceptional quality. As a variety for very early planting it stands cold and damp soil better than any other sort, absolutely rust-proof seed black. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.

BOUNTIFUL STRINGLESS—Flat Pod—A "Long Yellow Six Weeks," improved by earlier growth, hardiness, and more prolific yield. The plant is very handsome and of sturdy growth, being practically immune to rust and mildew. It is very hardy, early and prolific and continues in bearing for several weeks. The pods are of immense size, rich green, thick, broad, extra long, solid, meaty, rich, tender and entirely free from string. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE—The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, are very vigorous and remarkable for their prolific character. The leaves are bright, dark green quite heavy, but not overabundant; the strength of the plant is concentrated upon the production of an enormous crop of handsome pods. These measure from five and one-half to six and one-half inches long. They are brittle, juicy free from tough fiber, and entirely stringless at all stages of growth. The seed being white, can be used for dried beans in the winter. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.

EXTRA EARLY ROUND POD RED VALENTINE—For snaps there is nothing superior to this variety among the older green podded sorts. These plants are of dwarf, compact bush growth, 15 to 18 inches high; very prolific, hard and early in maturing. Pods medium length, curved cylindrical, with crease in back; fleshy, crisp and tender. Pkt 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. The vines are vigorous and spreading. The pods are large and round, medium green mature a few days later than those of Stringless Green Pod, average about one-fourth inch longer and more nearly straight. The quality is very good for snaps for home use suitable also for the market. The seed is long, slender yellow. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.

LONGFELLOW—Vigorous in growth, 16 inches tall bearing abundance of pods, 5 to 6 inches long; round, slightly

BEANS—Continued

curved, stringless when young; of good quality. Seed small, long, color mostly a dark red, relieved by blotches and markings of a lighter shade. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Earliest Green Podded Bush Bean. For either the market or home garden, no other green podded bean can be more highly recommended. It is very early. The pods are a rich green, very round and straight, 5 inches long. The pods are tender, bright and of the finest flavor, entirely stringless. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

Dwarf or Bush Wax Podded Sorts.

CHALLENGE DWARF BLACK WAX—Continued experience has satisfied us of the great merit of this variety as the earliest wax podded bean. In all our many comparisons of this bean with other extra early sorts, we have found it the first to give a full picking of pods which were unexcelled by any in quality. Vines erect, compact, bearing the pods well up from the ground. The pods are an attractive medium yellow in color, medium sized, about 4½ inches long, considerably curved, round, very fleshy, crisp, tender and stringless. Seed jet black, longer and more curved than Prolific Wax. The best extra early wax bean for the home or market garden. **Pkt., 10c.**

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—We recommend this to our market gardener as an especially good wax bean. The pod is a rich yellow color, but is a flat pod instead of a round pod, fully as tender, brittle and stringless, and comes nearer being an absolutely rust-proof bean than any other wax variety. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

PENCIL POD WAX—Early, hardy, very prolific and of excellent quality. Pods are long, straight and round, like a pencil, of a bright yellow color, tender, brittle and absolutely stringless. The seeds are long, round and rather small; color, black. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX—Vines erect, compact, bearing the pods well up from the ground. Pods of medium length, 4½ to 5 inches, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like; cooking quickly as snaps, shelling well when green, and of the highest quality used in either way. Seed medium sized, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish red. The amount and shade of color on this and all parti-colored beans will be affected greatly by conditions of soil and ripening. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX—A most prolific cropper and of fine quality. The handsome rich yellow pods are slightly curved, averaging six to seven inches in length, almost round, half an inch wide, very meaty and sweet and perfectly stringless at all stages. The habit of the plant is freely branching, but perfectly sturdy and upright, every branch carrying a heavy crop of the magnificent pods. A variety we can highly recommend and which we feel sure will become very popular. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This variety maturing a little later than the Golden Wax; yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, creamy white, handsome pods. These are of large size, about 6 inches long, and are of good quality. They always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener. Suitable also for snaps for the home garden use. Leaves large, slightly roughened. Seed large, flattened, kidney shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

WEBBER WAX—Extra early; very prolific sort; pods almost round; good, deep color and fine quality. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

Beans—Pole or Running

Pole beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet, as well as to droughts and hot winds, than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. After settled warm weather, set poles 4 to 8 feet long in rows 4 feet apart and extending north and south, the poles being three feet apart in the row. Let the poles slant slightly toward the north. Set in this way the vines climb better, and the pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant 5 to 8 beans 1½ to 2 inches deep. When well started thin to 4 plants, and see that they all climb around the pole in the same way, for they will not grow if tied up in the opposite direction. Another plan is to plant in rows thickly enough so that there will be one plant to 8 or 10 inches. Set posts 5 feet high firmly at each end of the rows and drive stakes made of 2x2 lumber at intervals of about 16 feet along the rows. Stretch a wire, size number 10 or 12, between the posts along each row, and fasten it to the tops of the stakes with wire staples. Run a lighter wire or twine along the bottom about 6 inches from the ground and fasten to the posts and stakes with wire staples. Between these two stretch a wire or twine wherever there is a plant. The vines will run up these until they reach the top wire, when they will care for themselves. Another way is to omit the bottom wire and stick small stakes 2 to 6 inches in the soil and fasten to top wire.

HORTICULTURAL POLE, or Speckled Cranberry—Vines vigorous with large, light colored leaves. Pods short, broad,

BEANS—Continued

green, streaked with bright red. Beans are large, round, splashed and spotted with red. Of very fine quality, either as a green shelled bean or dry. The best late shell bean for both home and market. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

KENTUCKY WONDER—Also known as Old Homestead. We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans suitable for use as snaps. It is an early, very prolific sort, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium light green, very long, often reaching 9 or 10 inches, nearly round and very crisp when young, becoming very irregular as the beans ripen. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—This remarkably vigorous growing, wax podded pole bean is very similar to the green podded Kentucky Wonder, but the very long pods are a little broader, very fleshy and quite stringless as snaps. The mature pods are often 8 to 9 inches in length. Seed medium size, oval, flattened, very irregular, dark brown. The seed even from the most matured crops is usually somewhat shriveled in appearance. Its earliness and hardness commend it as a pole bean well adapted even for Northern latitudes. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

LAZY WIFE—The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length; they are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains from 6 to 8 round, white beans, which make excellent winter shell beans. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

SPECKLED CUT SHORT, or Corn Hill—An old variety, very popular in the Central and Southern states for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles. Vines medium sized, but vigorous, twining loosely with dark colored leaves. Pods short, 3 to 4 inches in length, flat to oval, fleshy and of good quality. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

SCARLET RUNNER—Ornamental and useful. The vine is graceful; flowers are of a brilliant scarlet, and the beans are of an excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

WHITE CREASEBACK—A fine early, green podded pole bean of rapid growth and very productive. The pods grow in clusters and are from 5 to 6 inches in length, perfectly round and deeply creased. They are very fleshy, stringless and of the best quality. The beans are white and are excellent shelled for winter use. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

WHITE DUTCH CASE KNIFE—A climbing variety with long, flat irregular pods, which become creamy white as they mature; seed broad, flat and clear white. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

Pole Lima Beans

The Limas being more tender and liable to rot in the ground if it is cold and wet, must be planted later, say about the last of May or first week in June. Plant about 2 inches deep. The seed of the Limas is very large, flat and white in color. Picking the pods as fast as the beans are large enough to use will lengthen the time of bearing.

SMALL, CAROLINA, OR SIEVA LIMA—This is a small type of the pole limas. It matures quickly, produces immense crops, and makes an excellent bean for winter use. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods medium dark green, very large, five to six inches long, broad, flat, filled with four or five immense white beans of finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing earlier and make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, white, with slight greenish tinge. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

FORD'S MAMMOTH POLE LIMA—The pods are extra large, averaging about eight inches in length; completely filled with large, tender beans of finest quality and flavor. Enormously productive. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

Dwarf or Bush Lima Beans

This comparatively new class of Limas cannot be recommended too highly. Dwarf Limas are fully equal in quality to Pole Limas and are much earlier maturing. Do not plant until the weather is warm and danger of frost is over. If possible select rich, light soil. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, dropping the beans three to four inches apart and covering one and one-half to two inches deep.

BUSH LIMA (HENDERSON'S)—Extremely early; vines are without runners, but continue to grow and set pods until frost. Pods short and contain two or four beans, which are of fine quality, either green shelled or dry. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

BUSH LIMA (BURPEE'S)—The bushes grow from 18 to 20 inches high, of stout growth and always erect. It is an immense yielder, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 large, handsome pods, well filled with very large beans, which are identical in size and luscious flavor to the well known large Pole Limas. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA BEAN—A stiff, strong grower and very heavy cropper. The pods are produced in clusters.

BEANS—Continued

Four to six days earlier than others. Bean is tender, sweet and juicy, either green or dry. The beans are so closely packed in the pods that the end of each bean becomes flattened. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.**

BEET

The best results are obtained on a deep, rich, sandy loam. If wanted early, sow such sorts as Crosby's Egyptian or Harnden's Early Market in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves. For general crop sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the ground will permit, in rows 18 inches apart, covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. When the plants are well established thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June so as to mature late in the season. The roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand or sandy soil to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits, such as are used for apples and potatoes.

Pkts., 10c each; \$1.00 per doz., postpaid; per oz., 20c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—The name of this variety is misleading, as it resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. Tops small. The roots are flattened globe shaped and very smooth. Exterior color of root bright red. One of the best for early planting outdoors. Much used for bunching. It becomes fit for use earlier than any other variety but is not as well suited as the Egyptian for forcing in hotbeds or for transplanting.

CRIMSON GLOBE—This splendid variety has now been grown quite extensively in many sections of the country and the many good reports received from our customers indicate that it gives most thorough satisfaction. The roots are of medium size, generally about 3 inches in diameter, very handsome in shape, being a little deeper than round, with a remarkably smooth surface. The interior color is very deep crimson throughout, but is ringed or zoned in a most beautiful manner, making it very attractive in appearance.

DETROIT DARK RED—We believe this is the best beet for the market and home garden, and on account of its uniformly deep rich color the most desirable for canning. Tops small, upright in growth. Leaves dark green shaded with red. Root medium size, globular or nearly round, very smooth and of dark blood red color. Flesh is deep vermilion red, zoned with a lighter shade of the same color. Very desirable for bunching.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP—The best variety for forcing and excellent for first early crop outdoors, being very early, with small tops. Leaves dark green, shaded and veined with dark red. Root very dark red, moderately thick, a little rounded on top, distinctly flat on the bottom, and about two inches in diameter when mature. Flesh dark purplish red, zoned lighter shade; firm, crisp and tender.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, Improved—A handsome, clean turnip shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are of a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes.

EARLY ECLIPSE—Another very fine early variety with globe-shaped roots; flesh dark blood, zoned with a lighter red.

HARDEN'S WONDER—The roots are of a neat turnip shape, with smooth skin, and deep blood-red flesh, of rich, tender quality. It is ready to use very early, growing as quickly as does the Egyptian, while it does not become coarse and stringy when of large size.

ELECTRIC BEET—The best all around beet for market garden purposes ever produced on our market. Every person that has tried this superb beet pronounces it one of the best beets in cultivation. Almost round leaves, small, dark, rich, crimson, with rings of lighter hue; flavor delicate, rich and sugary.

HARDEN'S EARLY MARKET—The earliest beet ever brought on the market, maturing earlier than any other beet. Tops small, making it fine for bunching. Skin and flesh deep blood red, fine grained and tender.

LONG SMOOTH DARK BLOOD—Long, slender roots seldom more than 2 inches through, matures rather late, but is an excellent keeper. Flesh is dark red, sweet and tender.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet

A distinct vegetable and much superior to the common beet for greens and equal to spinach. Sow early in the spring, in rows 16 inches apart and the seedlings afterward thin out to 6 inches in the row.

LARGE RIBBED WHITE—This does not make edible roots like the regular garden beets, but is grown for the broad white leaf stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as asparagus, and make a delicious summer vegetable. The young leaves may be gathered also and cooked like spinach.

GIANT LUCULLUS—Is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of two and one-half feet. Leaf stems long and broad and thicker than the ordinary variety. The leaves are light, bright green in color and are distinctly crumpled.

SUGAR BEET

Desirable not only for the manufacture of sugar, but are invaluable for stock feeding and when small may be used for the table. The best soil is a rich, friable sandy, or clayey loam. Plant in drills two to two and one-half feet apart, twelve to twenty seeds to the foot. The seed should be well covered with about one to one and one-half inches of soil pressed firmly over it. Cultivate frequently. When about three inches high thin to about ten inches apart.

IMPROVED WHITE—Of medium size and brought by careful selection to the highest perfection, both in shape and color of roots. Greatly esteemed by sugar manufacturers, and one of the finest for stock feeding, owing to the high percentage of sugar.

MANGEL WURZEL BEET

CULTURE—Sow the seed during April and not later than the last of May. Plant one inch deep in drills from 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping from 6 to 10 seeds to the foot, which will require from 6 to 10 pounds to the acre. When the plants are 3 inches high, thin out with the hoe to 10 to 12 inches. Cultivate well and often, but discontinue as soon as the roots have commenced to form. The roots should be harvested and stored in pits or cellar when ripe, for if left they may start into fresh growth.

HARNDEN'S MAMMOTH LONG RED—The roots are very large, uniformly straight and heavy cropper. It is the best long red mangel and of the greatest value for stock feeding.

GOLDEN TANKARD—One of the finest mangels in cultivation; used extensively in England for dairy farming; of almost cylindrical shape. Color deep yellow.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are miniature cabbages formed on a plant stalk. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. The culture is practically the same as for cabbage. For late use sow seed in June.

IMPORTED DANISH—Hardy and a heavy yielder. A fine variety originated and grown in Denmark. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

CABBAGE

Harnden's American-Grown Cabbage Seed

CULTURE—The Cabbage, to be well grown, requires a deep, rich, loamy soil. For early use sow the seed in hotbeds in February or March, or it may be sown about the middle of September, and the plants wintered over in cold frames. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 2 feet apart and the plants 18 inches apart in rows. For late or winter use, the seed should be sown in May, and the plants set out in July, 2½ to 3 feet apart. Cabbages should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plants each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads. To preserve cabbages during winter, pull them on a dry day and turn them over on the heads a few hours to drain. Set them out in a cool cellar, or bury them in long trenches in a dry situation, covering with boards or straw so as to keep out frost and rain.

Cabbage seed of all varieties is very short and prices are correspondingly high. **Pkts., 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; oz., 50c; except Copenhagen Market, 85c per oz.**

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The earliest and hardiest heading of first early cabbages. Most gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their extra early crop. Its exceeding hardiness not only to resist cold weather, but other unfavorable conditions, insure the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results.

CHARLESTON, or Large Wakefield—Similar in every respect to the Jersey Wakefield except that it is very much larger, and not quite so early. Heads not quite as much pointed.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—Is the earliest large round or flat-headed sort. The ripening is early and uniform maturing at one time and almost with Early Jersey Wakefield (oblong head). Considering its early season, the heads are remarkably large, averaging ten pounds in weight. One of its chief features is compactness; its leaves, which are light green, are round, dish-shaped and fold tightly together in remarkably compact and solid form; it is so solid that many more plants can be grown on an acre than is possible with most sorts. It has few outer leaves, which permits close planting, and it grows close to the ground or a short stem.

ALL SEASONS—A cabbage that is really early, yet is suited to all growing seasons, under the most adverse conditions. It is almost a sure header, even when planted very

CABBAGE—Continued

late. It keeps well. The heads are large and solid, the leaves small ribbed and the eating quality is not excelled in the cabbage line. The heads are larger and mature about as early as "Early Summer."

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—About 10 days later than the Early Wakefield, but being fully double the size, it may be classed as decidedly the best large early cabbage, and is deservedly popular with market gardeners. Equal in weight to most of the late varieties. Keeps a long time without bursting. Heads round, not pointed.

SUCCESSION—About two weeks later than Early Summer. The heads are large, solid, keep well and are of splendid quality. The color is a beautiful light green. This is a second early variety and a favorite with market gardeners.

EARLY DWARF ULM SAVOY—Very early and of fine quality. Heads round, beautifully crumpled, solid and of a deep green color.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—The largest and surest heading red cabbage. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of very attractive deep red color.

DANISH BALL HEAD—This splendid variety is remarkable for its solidity and grand keeping qualities. The heads, although not quite so large as Premium Flat Dutch, are equally as heavy and superb in quality.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—We have taken great pains in the selection of this strain, and have sold it to our market gardeners for a number of seasons. It has given universal satisfaction to every one who has tried it. The plant has a short stem, rather large outer leaves and is very sure heading. Head uniformly large, flat but deep, solid and of splendid quality. It is also an excellent keeper. Considered by many the standard, very large, late cabbage.

ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET—An extremely large and solid heading variety, well suited for fall and winter. It forms large, handsome heads, which will keep in the best condition for a long time.

CAULIFLOWER

Harnden's Danish-Grown Cauliflower

Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Any one will be reasonably sure, if the cultural directions given below are carefully followed:

CULTURE—Make the soil as fine as possible for every transplanting and do not allow the young plants to become checked at any time for want of water. For spring and early summer use, sow in February or March in hotbed, and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the garden as soon as ground is warm enough. For late autumn crops, sow in the early part of June, and transplant in July. In dry weather water freely and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw earth to the stem. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely over the heads to protect from the sun.

Cauliflower: Pkt., 25c; ½ oz., \$1.50.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Unquestionably the earliest maturing strain of the true short leaved Snowball type of cauliflower. It is admirably adapted for forcing or wintering over for early crop and is the most popular sort for these purposes, also one of the best sorts for late summer and fall crop. Early Snowball is, moreover, a most desirable sort for the home garden. The plants are compact, with few short, outside leaves and are well suited for close planting. The heads are of medium to large size, solid, compact, round, very white and curd-like and are developed earlier than those of any other sort.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF—A favorite early market variety, very compact heads; it has very narrow leaves which grow perfectly upright, thus adapting it for close cultivation or forcing.

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow in drills early in spring as soon as the ground can be worked. The soil should be rich and well prepared. Cover the seed lightly with fine earth, tramping in firmly. Keep moist to insure germination and quick, vigorous growth. In order to secure stocky plants cut off the tops once or twice before transplanting to the field or garden. Set plants 6 to 8 inches apart in rows from 3 to 4 feet apart. Transplanting should be done about the last of June. Care should be taken to firm the earth well around the roots of the plant; work up the soil between the rows, drawing it to the plants from time to time until they are covered to the very tops.

Pkt., 10c; \$1.00 per doz.; 25c per oz., postpaid; except Golden Yellow Self-Blanching, 15c per pkt., 75c per oz.

WHITE PLUME—This handsome sort is valued because naturally the stalk and portions of the inner leaves and

CELERY—Continued

heart are white; the whiteness does not show, however, until the plants are about one-third grown; it is unsurpassed for all uses and the earliest celery in the market.

GIANT PASCAL—Grows about 2 feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, and of a rich, nutty flavor. The heart is golden yellow, very full and attractive in appearance; it bleaches very easily and quickly.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF-BLANCHING—This splendid variety is without doubt the most popular celery grown. It is a self-blanching sort, for with a little banking or covering, even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart or vine stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. This variety is being very extensively grown both for market and private use, not only on account of its ease of culture, but for its superior quality. The hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful waxen yellow. It is tender and sweet and free from stringiness. Its flavor is delightful.

CELERIAC, or Turnip-Rooted Celery—Sow seed same as celery. Transplant in rows 2 feet apart, 9 inches in a row. Thorough cultivation is necessary to secure good roots. Earthing up is not necessary. Roots may be cooked or used as a salad.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE—A very large and smooth variety, free from side roots.

Celery or Chinese Cabbage

PE TSAI—Improved Chinese Cabbage. It is very easily grown and does well in nearly all parts of the country. It should be grown like a late cabbage, planting in July (turnip planting time), as early plantings run quickly to seed. The seed is sown in drills 16 to 20 inches apart and the seedlings thinned two or three times. The full grown plant somewhat resembles a Cos Lettuce in appearance. It has a mild flavor and may be eaten raw or as a salad, or cooked. Boiled minced and seasoned with butter, it is especially delectable. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c.**

CELERY FOR PROFIT, BY GREINER—Paper, postpaid, 25c.

CUCUMBER

CULTURE—Cucumbers thrive best in a very rich, loamy soil, not containing too much sand. A rather heavy soil is preferable to sandy soil. The most successful growers fertilize heavily with barnyard manure, scattered evenly over the surface 2 or 3 inches deep. Plant from 12 to 15 seeds in a hill. The hills should be from 4 to 6 feet apart. When the plants have attained good size and danger of the striped beetle is over, thin out to 3 plants in a hill; cultivate until the plants make long runners.

Pkt., 5c; 15c per oz., postpaid. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this Catalog.

DAVIS PERFECT—Color a dark glossy green. Length, 10 to 12 inches. Slim in shape and of exceptionally good flavor. One of the very best for forcing under glass and also for outdoor culture.

HARDEN'S IMPROVED DARK GREEN—A grand new variety. Everybody who saw the crop last year says they never saw anything to equal it. Dark, glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. They hold color till nearly ripe, when they turn white without a yellow streak on them. Quality fine, as seeds are very soft when fit for table use. Very tender, brittle and of exceptional flavor. Early as earliest strain of White Spine and outyields all others.

ETXRA LONG, or EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE—Beautiful in shape and color. Fruit is long and cylindrical, dark green; flesh is white, crisp and tender and of the finest quality.

IMPROVED ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—This is the strain so universally popular for growing under glass, the earliest and by far the best forcing strain; uniform in size, color a rich green, with light green spines. It is not only the best for forcing, but is unsurpassed for open ground.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A standard late sort; fruit dark green.

KLONDIKE—Averaging from 6 to 8 inches in length; uniform in size; dark green in color; retaining its color, and a very prolific yielder. One of the best for home gardens, and a good market garden sort.

CHICAGO or WESTERFIELD PICKLING—The fruits of this very desirable sort are of medium length, pointed at each end, with very large and prominent spines. The color is deep green. A very prolific variety and one of the best for those who want crisp, coarsely spined pickles.

EARLY FRAME or SHORT GREEN—An early, bright green cucumber of medium size, very extensively used for slicing and pickling. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruits are straight, a little smaller at the ends, bright green in color, shading lighter at the blossom end.

EARLY CLUSTER—The vines are hardy and very vigorous, bearing fruits in clusters of two or three. The fruits are short, thick, bright green, shading lighter at blossom

CUCUMBER—Continued

end, crisp and tender. This sort is extensively used as a pickling cucumber as well as for slicing.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—Vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, with rich dark green foliage, and throws out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellis, wire netting, brush or any other suitable support. Of large size, cylindrical shape; flesh pure white; skin dark green.

WEST INDIA GHERKIN—A very small oval prickly sort, distinct from all others. It is grown for pickles only and must be used when young.

EARLY FORTUNE—The largest, most uniform and best colored cucumber of recent introduction. The plant is early, very vigorous, with an exceptionally heavy, thick foliage and is almost disease resistant and very productive. Fruits are uniformly $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, slightly tapering toward each end and perfectly round and of a very rich dark green color, which does not fade in shipping; flesh very thick, firm and crisp, and with an exceedingly small seed cavity.

CORN

Sweet, or Table Varieties

CULTURE—The stalks, being short and small and having few leaves, may stand very close together. The seed may be planted either in hills or in rows. If the former, plant 6 or 7 kernels in a hill, thinning out well so as to have 4 plants in each hill. If in rows and not in hills, drop the seeds from 6 to 8 inches apart, according to the soil, and if planted early cover about 1 inch deep. Seed planted later should be planted deeper, according to the amount of moisture in the soil. The rows may be just far enough apart to admit of cultivation. Eight quarts of seed will plant an acre.

Prices on pkts. and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. are prepaid. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this Catalog. Pkts., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—This is not a true sweet corn, but produces ears well filled with tender white grains. It is very early, and on account of its hardness and hard round grain, it can be planted much earlier than sweet corn.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—Ears larger than common Cory, and 2 or even 3 to the stalk. Claimed by the originator to be the largest and best extra large early sweet corn in existence. The grains are in 12 rows, and the ear is symmetrical and handsome, with no openings between the rows at the base. Grains large and white and of remarkably good quality for such an early sort. Excellent for market.

PEEP O' DAY—One of the sweetest of all the extra early varieties. The stalks grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and bear 4 to 5 ears to a stalk. Being small, stalks stand very close planting.

GOLDEN BANTAM—Early sweet corn, with yellow kernels; ears 8-rowed, 6 to 7 inches long; height from 4 to 5 feet. Very sweet and delicious; tender and of excellent quality. One of the best early varieties.

EARLY CHAMPION—The earliest, largest sweet corn grown. This variety is the earliest large sweet corn yet introduced, being only a few days later than the first early small sorts. It is 10 and 12 rowed, and pure white in color; sweet and tender.

EARLY MINNESOTA—An old and popular market sort. Stalks short, bearing 1 or 2 long 8-rowed ears; coming into bearing a little earlier than the Early Adams.

SHAKER'S EARLY—Matures about the same time as the Minnesota; kernels are large and pearly white. The quality is faultless, pure white, full kernels, with medium sized white cob; very sweet, tender and full of milk; yielding 2 to 3 ears to the stalk; excellent for canning.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A medium late variety of sweet corn; one of the best for private use; kernels very deep, placed irregularly, but compactly on the cob, the cob itself being very small.

EARLY EVERGREEN—The best second early sweet corn, possessing every good quality of the Stowell's Evergreen, and resembling it in every respect. Matures 10 days earlier than the Evergreen.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The best late sweet corn in every way, being large eared, hardy and productive, sweet and tender, remaining a long time in condition suitable for cooking; there is no other late sweet corn which can compare with it.

CHERVIL

CULTURE—1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. Rows 1 foot apart.

CURLED—The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Sow in May in drills half an inch deep. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CHIVES

CHIVES (Schnittlauch)—The chives are small members of the onion tribe, leaves very slender and appear very early in spring; can be shorn several times during the season and used for flavoring soups and salads. **Bulbs, 20c per bunch; pkt., 10c.**

CHICORY

CULTURE—Sow in drills half an inch deep, in rich, mellow soil; the after culture being the same as recommended for carrots.

LARGE ROOTED—Roots of fine form, the chicory of commerce, used to adulterate coffee. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

CRESS

CURLED, or Pepper Grass—This small salad is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition. Sow thickly in drills 16 inches apart. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

TRUE WATER—This is quite a distinct variety of cress. A small growth may be obtained when planted in soil and kept moist, but thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. The seed should be sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands, along the borders of small streams. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

CORN SALAD

Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce

CULTURE—For winter use sow shallow in rows 1 foot apart during August or September. The plants are ready for use in six or eight weeks. When winter approaches give them a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. The seed may also be sown early in spring. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

COLLARDS

A tall, loose leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant grown throughout the South. It is extensively used for the table and for stock in the South, where it continues in growth and is usable throughout the entire winter. Collards usually succeed in locations where cabbage cannot be grown to perfection.

TRUE GEORGIA—This is the white stemmed variety, growing 2 or 3 feet high and forming a large, loose, open head or cluster of leaves with a rather long stem. A frost, if not too severe, will improve rather than injure the quality of the leaves. Sow thickly in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started thin to 2 or 3 feet apart in the row. In the South, sow from January to May and from August to October. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

CARROT

The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots, deserving to be more extensively used for culinary purposes and we urge our customers to give some of the early table varieties as well as feeding sorts a trial.

CULTURE—Sow seed thinly in drills of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep early in the spring, making several sowings to afford a succession. For garden culture sow in rows of 16 to 18 inches apart, and for field culture 18 to 24 inches. When well started thin out the early sorts to 8 to 10 to the foot, and late varieties from 4 to 6 inches apart in a row. A sandy loam, made rich by manuring the previous year, is the best soil. Avoid sowing on a newly manured ground, as it tends to produce forked roots.

Pkt., 5c; 15c per oz., postpaid.

DANVERS—Flesh sweet, crisp, tender and of a bright orange color. Valuable both for table use and for stock feeding.

CHANTENAY—A stump rooted variety; flesh deep orange color; solid, tender and of excellent flavor. A variety which the market gardeners should plant for their main crop; a heavy cropper.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—The most popular of the older sorts for farm use.

GUERANDE, or Ox Heart—(Stump Rooted)—Comparatively short roots, but often reaching a distance of several inches. Flesh bright orange, fine grain and sweet. This is a desirable variety for ground that is so hard and stiff that longer growing sorts would not thrive on it.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Sow in March or April in a hotbed, transplant when 2 inches high into a second hotbed, or let them remain and thin out to 4 inches apart. Uniform heat is essential to this plant, and it rarely recovers from the least chill in its early growth. When the weather becomes settled, transplant into the open ground, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. One ounce to 1,500.

EGG PLANT—Continued.

Prices on pkts. and ozs. are postpaid. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of catalog.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE (Spineless)—This variety is a general favorite both for market and home garden. Usually produces 4 to 6 large oval fruits of a splendid dark purple color. Early, productive and of excellent quality. The vigor and productiveness of the plant and the large size and fine quality of its fruit make it most profitable for market gardeners. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c.**

BLACK BEAUTY—Is ten days to two weeks earlier than New York Improved. The fruits are large, of a rich, glossy purplish black color, very handsome and attractive. It is entirely free from spines. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c.**

ENDIVE

ENDIVE may be grown at any season of the year, but is more generally used late in the fall. Sow the seed in June or July in drills 14 to 20 inches apart and when well started thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant.

GREEN CURLED—Very hardy, with dark green curled leaves; tender and crisp. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

WHITE CURLED (Self-Blanching)—Leaves pale green, crisp and very tender. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN—Large heads of broad, thick leaves; if bleached, the inner leaves make a fine salad. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

KALE, OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—Cultivate the same as cabbage. For summer and fall use, sow in April and transplant in June; for early spring greens, sow in September. Two pounds per acre, in drills; 3 pounds, broadcast.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Grows about 12 inches in height and spreads, under good cultivation, to 3 feet in diameter. The leaves are bright green, more finely curled than the preceding, and very tender. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

TALL GREEN SCOTCH—Finely curled; even more tender after being touched by frost. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

KOHL RABI

KOHL RABI—The edible part is the turnip shaped bulb formed above ground. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil, as early in spring as possible in rows 1 foot apart, and when well established thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—(Extra for forcing)—Extremely early with distinctly small tops. Bulbs of medium size, very light green or nearly white, and of the best quality if used when not more than 2 inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

LEEK

LEEK—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Leek is more delicate than the onion for soup, etc. Sow in seedbed middle of spring; when the plants are 3 or 4 inches high transplant them into rows wide enough apart to admit the hoe between them. With good cultivation they may be grown 5 or 6 inches in circumference.

AMERICAN BROAD LEAF—This variety is more largely used in this country than any other; plant strong, with broad leaves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

LETTUCE

CULTURE—For general crop, sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked in drills 18 inches apart, and thin the young plants to 4 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to crowd, thin them out and use as required. Keep the soil constantly loose by frequent hoeing. Lettuce to be at its best should be grown as rapidly as possible, hence the soil should be made as rich as possible by liberal manuring and thorough preparation. For winter, sow under glass from November to February and thin out as necessary to prevent crowding. Keep a moderate heat and give all the light and air possible.

Remember, all our seeds are tested before we send them out to our customers.

Cabbage or Heading Varieties

Pkt., 5c; postpaid; per oz., 15c.

BOSTON MARKET—(Seed white)—A medium sized, light green, compact, very early heading lettuce of excellent quality and desirable for forcing. Outdoors it is one of the earliest to form a head under favorable conditions.

COS LETTUCE—(Seed white)—The Cos Lettuce is distinct from following sorts, having long, narrow, spoon shaped leaves, which usually fold into loose sugar-loaf shaped

LETTUCE—Continued

heads, which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. On account of their exceeding crispness, tenderness and delicate flavor, they are becoming more and more popular in this country. Leaves yellowish white in color, narrow, upright, folding into a solid head like that of an Early York Cabbage; crisp and tender; self-blanching.

MAY KING—(Seed white)—The plants of this new lettuce are all quick growth. It is an extra fine heading lettuce and very early. Can be sown for spring and fall in the open ground. Can also be grown in cold frames during the winter months. Practically all of the plants head and are extremely handsome in appearance, and grow to a diameter of 6 or 7 inches. Has broad green outer leaves, folding closely about the round solid head. In cool weather the edges of the outer leaves are slightly tinged with brown, the inner leaves blanch to a rich, golden yellow.

DENVER MARKET—(Seed white)—An early variety of head lettuce, either for forcing or open ground; forms large heads of a desirable light color. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered like Savoy cabbage and are very crisp and tender.

KANSAS CITY, or Golden Forcing—(Seed white)—A very popular variety, originated on our market in Kansas City. Used largely by our market gardeners, either for open ground or forcing; light in color; sometimes called Golden Forcing, and resembles the Denver Market, but not quite as near a head variety. This is used largely for forcing.

HANSON—(Seed white)—One of the most desirable later summer lettuces. The plant is compact and forms a large, cabbage-like head which remains in condition longer than most heading sorts. Outer leaves bright yellowish-green, broad, somewhat crumpled and frilled at edge and with distinctive midrib. Inner leaves white, very crisp and sweet.

UNRIVALLED—(Seed white)—An improved Big Boston. Can be sown all through the year. Stands heat well, is crispy, tender, solid, and good shipper.

BIG BOSTON—(Seed white)—Popular for outdoor culture; also much in demand as a compact, large heading, forcing sort. Plant large, very hardy and vigorous. Leaves broad, comparatively smooth, but wavy at edge, thin, very hard and crisp; color bright light green, the head slightly tinged with reddish brown. Grown extensively in the South for shipment North in the winter. It usually heads up under cold weather conditions better than any other variety.

Curled, or Loose Leaved Varieties

GRAND RAPIDS—(Seed black)—The most popular variety for greenhouse planting. It will make a quick growth even under adverse conditions. It is of handsome appearance, a strong grower and not subject to rot. When exposed for sale it keeps from wilting longer than other varieties. Its upright habit of growth permits close planting.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—(Seed white)—Leaves light green, slightly frilled, crisp, sweet and tender. This sort is especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when plants are young.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—A standard variety for forcing and early outdoor culture. It forms large, loose clusters of leaves of light yellowish green color; the leaves are large, thin, very tender, slightly ruffled and blistered; the inner ones nicely blanched, and even the large outside leaves are tender and of good quality.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—(Seed white)—A large, clustering, non-heading lettuce, most excellent for the home garden and undoubtedly the most easily grown variety in cultivation. It is too tender, however, to stand shipping or handling on the market. Leaves finely curled and crumpled, bright green tinged with brownish red, very crisp, tender and sweet.

MUSK MELON

CULTURE—Melons thrive best in light, dry, sandy soil; plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, 12 seeds in each hill; remove 2 to 3 inches of soil where the hill is desired and fill in with well-rotted manure, then replace the soil, 4 inches high, raking the hill rather flat. When the plants have made the second pair of leaves, thin out to 4 in hill. If the plants grow very rank pinch off the ends when about 3 feet long.

Pkt., 5c each, postpaid; per oz., 15c. Except Honey Dew, pkt., 10c; oz., 35c. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this catalog.

BANANA—Attains a length of from 18 to 40 inches from 2 to 4 inches thick. Flesh very thick, of salmon color. It looks almost like an overgrown banana, and smells like one, hence its name. Has a peculiar flavor, differing from ordinary musk melons, and by some is considered superior.

BURRELL'S GEM—6 to 7 inches in length and 4 to 4½ in diameter. Well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish

MUSK MELON—Continued

netting. Skin a rich dark green with deep orange salmon colored flesh of the finest flavor, sweet and tender.

BALTIMORE or ACME—The fruits are medium sized, oval or long oval, slightly pointed at stem end, slightly ribbed, and are covered when ripe with coarse netting. The flesh is thick, green, well flavored and sweet. This variety is a very productive, sure cropper of good quality. One of the most desirable green fleshed melons of medium size.

CHICAGO MARKET—This deservedly popular variety, which was first sent out by a Chicago firm, has been steadily growing in favor and holds its own against all melons in the market. Nearly round, flattened at the ends and deeply and regularly ribbed; skin green, densely netted; flesh light green.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—A variety possessing all the good qualities of the well known Hackensack, but at least 10 days or two weeks earlier. The melons weigh from 4 to 10 pounds each; are of nutmeg shape, heavily netted and have a light green flesh.

JENNY LIND—Vine rather small, but vigorous and productive. Fruit small, somewhat flattened, deeply ribbed and well netted. Flesh green and exceedingly sweet. This variety ripens early and on account of its size is particularly good for hotel use. We know of no green flesh melon maturing equally as early that is of more excellent quality.

HONEY DEW—The vines are strong growers and are very productive. The average size of the melon is six inches in diameter and seven or eight inches in length. The flesh is an emerald green, very thick and melting and fine grained. The seed cavity is very small and the flavor delicious. It matures about ten days later than the Rocky Ford. The melon is not easily bruised and is a splendid shipper.

OSAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM—A medium to large sized, salmon fleshed melon of excellent quality. The vines are vigorous and productive. The fruits are oval, dark green in color, slightly ribbed and partly covered with shallow gray netting. The flesh is salmon colored, fine grained and highly flavored. A favorite variety for the later markets, as there is always a considerable demand for it from the restaurants and hotels, where its excellent qualities are highly appreciated.

PAUL ROSE, or PETOSKEY—Flesh firm; a rich orange red color, like that of the Osage, but sweeter and more highly flavored. One of the best sorts for home garden.

ROCKY FORD—Oblong, somewhat similar to the Netted Gem. Grow very uniform in shape and size, weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds; skin green and thickly netted; flesh of a light green color, and very sweet. The most popular shipping variety grown.

MANGO MELON—Vegetable Peach—Golden yellow, resembles an orange in shape and size; the flesh is snow white. They make splendid mangoes, stuffed like peppers. For sweet pickles, pies and preserving.

GARDEN LEMON—Fruits short, nearly round, with yellow and green markings, skin smooth, flesh tender, sweet melon flavor. Best when turning yellow.

WATER MELON

To grow good water melons it is essential to have good, rich soil, an abundance of well rotted manure, hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen being most desirable. Put a good covering of fresh soil over the manure. Plant in hills about 6 feet apart; plant from 10 to 12 seeds in a hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests. The best protection against blight and insect pests is to maintain a vigorous and continuous growth.

Pkts., 5c each, postpaid: per oz., 15c.

ALABAMA SWEET—One of the earliest melons for market purposes; long, dark in color; meat rich crimson, delicious flavor. It is used largely in the South. The seeds are light.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. Fruit long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade; rind thin but firm. Flesh very bright, deep red—very sweet and tender. Vines vigorous and productive. Seed white.

GYPSY, or GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Standard Southern variety of large size, possessing very remarkable shipping qualities; oblong, square at the ends; scarlet flesh.

HALBERT HONEY—Dark, rich colored skin, regular in shape, crimson meat, small white seed—a very fine melon for home use; fully equals Kleckley's Sweet.

HARRIS' EARLIEST—A splendid, large, extra early melon of exceptionally fine quality. Fruit uniform in shape, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. Flesh bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black.

KOLB'S GEM—Attains a weight of from 20 to 50 pounds; flesh bright red, solid, sweet and luscious; fruit round or slightly oval, marked with irregular mottled stripes of dark and very light green.

WATER MELON—Continued

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—Large, oblong melon; skin dark green; flesh bright scarlet, very sweet and sugary; one of the best melons that has been offered. If you have a home garden you can't afford to be without this.

McIVER'S WONDERFUL SUGAR—The sweetest melon grown; attains a great weight; has handsome appearance. Never cracks or loses its fine flavor in the wettest seasons.

PEERLESS—One of the best early sorts for the home garden. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy, productive. Fruits medium sized, oval, but somewhat uneven in shape, bright green, finely veined with a darker shade. Rind thin; flesh bright scarlet, solid, crisp and very sweet. Seed white.

SWEET HEART—Fruit large, oval, uniformly mottled, light and dark green; rind thin but firm; flesh red, solid, melting and sweet.

TOM WATSON—An extra long melon of attractive appearance. Average melon weighs from 35 to 40 pounds. The crimson fruit is sweet as honey. Very prolific. Produces the large, luscious fruit in great abundance. The rind is very thin, but exceedingly tough and on this account is a very good shipper. The skin is dark mottled green.

CITRON, for Preserves—This melon is used exclusively for making preserves. The flesh is thick and clear white, and makes preserves of excellent quality. Cultivation similar to water melons. There are two varieties, one with red seed and the other with green.

PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN

CULTURE—Any dark room or pit where the temperature can be kept from 50 to 60 degrees will do for the culture of mushrooms. In preparation for a mushroom bed procure soil from an old pasture, and fresh horse manure, free from straw or litter, and mix thoroughly in proportion of three parts horse manure to one of loam; previous to mixing, the manure should be turned a number of times to get rid of the heat; make out of this compost a bed 8 to 10 inches deep, pressed solidly; let the temperature recede until it reaches about 90 degrees, then plant pieces of spawn the size of a walnut in holes 2 to 3 inches deep, and 6 inches apart each way; cover the holes, pressing the dirt solid. At the expiration of ten days, cover the whole with 2 inches of fresh loam and over this spread 3 or 4 inches of straw, hay or litter; in about eight weeks the mushrooms make their appearance. If the surface becomes dry, wet with warm water. One brick of spawn will plant 8 or 9 square feet.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN—1 brick, 25c; prepaid, 35c. A brick weighs about 1½ lbs. By Express or Freight at purchaser's expense: 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs., 15c lb.; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms are easy to raise if your beds are made correctly and your temperature and air are right. Here is a book that gives you full directions as to moisture, installation of beds, best location for marketing, etc. It's published by a spawn firm and they consequently want you to be successful. They leave no points untouched.

Don't attempt success raising mushrooms without a copy of this book. It pays for itself many times and saves you lots of grief. Price only 35c postpaid.

A copy of this book free with an order for ten bricks.

MUSTARD

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in drills about eighteen inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. For succession, sow every few weeks till autumn. Water freely. In the south the seed may be sown in autumn and the plants used early in the spring as a salad and for greens.

Prices on pkts. and ozs. are prepaid. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this catalog.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the fall and used in the spring as salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf, with dark green leaves, edges of which are finely curled. **Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c.**

BROWN OR BLACK—The common small seeded variety more pungent than the white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

WHITE—Best for culinary purposes and for salad. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

OSTRICH PLUME—The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Is especially good as a salad and as greens, equal to spinach. The leaves are very ornamental. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rows about 2 feet apart, covering about an inch deep with fine soil, firmly packed down. When about 2 inches high, thin to about 1 foot apart in the row. The young seed pods are used in soups, stews, etc. It is very highly prized in the South.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

WHITE VELVET—The pods of this variety are not ridged or square edged, but are round and smooth, and much larger than the other sort.

DWARF GREEN—Plants of dwarf, stocky growth, wonderfully prolific and mature pods ready for use ten days to two weeks earlier than the tall varieties; pods 3 to 4 inches in length, and heavily ridged.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH LONG POD—A new okra, esteemed by canners and market gardeners. It is a great improvement on the old green podded sorts. Large, handsome green pods; fine quality; very productive; 4 to 5 feet tall.

ONION

To grow onions, thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing, the best of cultivation and **GOOD SEED** are essential.

THE SOIL—Soft, dark, sandy loam, not too fine. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft.

SOWING THE SEED—This should be done as soon as the ground can be made ready and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one-half inch deep. The quantity depends on the soil and kind of onions desired. Four to five pounds is the quantity used for an acre to grow large onions.

For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this catalog.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—Similar to the White Globe except in color; they are perfectly globe-shaped, more so than the Globe Danvers; of handsome appearance and heavy croppers; excellent keepers; a very desirable sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—One of the handsomest onions grown and rapidly taking the lead in our market; a large yielder, mild in flavor, clear white skin and in every way to be recommended; one of the best varieties to sow for early bunching. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—One of the most extensively used main crop yellow onions. Bulbs of medium to large size, uniformly globe shaped, with small neck, and ripen very evenly. Skin rich coppery yellow, flesh creamy white, crisp, and of mild and excellent flavor. Keeps well; excellent for shipping. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

PRIZE TAKER, or SPANISH KING—Like nearly all Spanish onions, this makes extra large size onions and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white; sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

LARGE RED WETHERFIELD—The standard variety so largely used for commercial purposes; good size; an immense yielder; deep red color; fine keeper. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN—An early, flat, white variety; mild flavor; excellent for growing sets; one of the best for pickling. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—An Italian variety of special merit; remarkably early, of large size and fine quality. A popular variety in the South, where it grows to an enormous size; white flesh; shape flat; mild and delicate flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

FLAT YELLOW DANVERS—Like the Globe Yellow Danvers, but rather more flattened. One of the best keeping onions grown; flesh white; fine grained, firm and mild; perfect in shape and a large cropper. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

GIANT GIBRALTAR—New Spanish onion, similar in shape and color to Prizetaker, but larger and hardier; keeps better. The leaves or blades are distinct deep green, with glossy surface, enabling it to withstand dry weather and the attacks of insects. Very popular among onion growers because of hardiness and cropping excellence. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

ONION SETS

(CROP SHORT)

Write for special prices on large lots. Prices variable. Top sets, 28 lbs. per bushel; bottom sets, 32 lbs. per bushel.

Prepaid 1 Lb.

Bottom Sets, Yellow	\$0.30
Bottom Onion Sets, Red30
Bottom Onion Sets, White35
Summer Top Sets35

PEAS

CULTURE—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before, planting in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and 2½ to 4 feet between the double rows. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches 3 to 6 inches deep and covered with only 1 or 2 inches of soil; when the plants are 5 or 6 inches high fill the trench level with the surface. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches they will not germinate or grow well. All varieties growing more than 1½ feet do better if staked up or brushed when 4 to 6 inches high. The support is usually given by sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.

Prices on pkts. and ¼ lbs. are prepaid. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this Catalog.

First Early and Early Varieties

Prices on All Varieties of Peas—Pkts., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.

HARDEN'S FIRST AND BEST—The earliest and most even strain of white, extra early peas. Vines vigorous and hardy, of medium height, about 2½ to 3 feet, bearing 3 to 7 straight pods of good size, about 2½ to 2¾ inches long, each containing 5 to 7 medium sized, smooth peas of fair quality. Seed small, smooth, yellowish white.

EARLIEST OF ALL, or ALASKA—Vines of medium height, about 2½ to 3 feet, and of distinctive light color. Pods of good size, about 2½ to 2¾ inches long, filled with light green peas of good flavor. Seed small, smooth and bluish green in color. Matures all the crop at once and is an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners.

HARDEN'S ELECTRIC—The earliest wrinkled pea and largest podded of the dwarf varieties. It is also one of the most vigorous in growth of vine and is unsurpassed in quality. The pods mature very nearly as early as those of Nott's Excelsior, but are broader and with the foliage distinctly lighter green. Pods large for so early a variety, 2¾ to 3 inches long. Vines about 14 to 16 inches high.

AMERICAN WONDER—The earliest of the wrinkled sorts; grows about 9 inches high, and is covered with well filled pods, often containing 7 or 8 tender and sweet peas.

LAXTONIAN—This very handsome wrinkled pea is the largest podded of the dwarf varieties on our list. The beautiful dark green pods are similar to Gradus in shape and splendid quality, are very nearly as large in size and mature a little earlier. The vines are vigorous and productive, averaging fifteen to eighteen inches high; foliage dark green; pods about 4 inches in length. Seed light green, large, wrinkled, flattened, irregular in shape.

LITTLE MARVEL—For the early crop, this variety is better than American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior, as it matures earlier and the pods contain more peas. It is dwarf, about 15 inches high, plants are very productive, bearing many twin pods, which are dark green.

PIONEER—A first-early pea, which has won great popularity for its many fine qualities. The plant is unusually robust in habit, and carries a heavy crop of long, pointed pods of a dark green color, which are well filled with rich-flavored peas. So numerous are the pods that the plants present a most striking appearance while growing. We regard this as one of the best varieties in the dwarf section of the early class. Height about 20 inches.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY—The earliest large podded pea in cultivation; the immense pods are as large as those of the Telephone; uniformly well shaped, nearly round and well filled with large, handsome peas. The vine has heavy stems, with large dark green leaves; grows 3 feet in height.

SURPRISE—Resembling in vine, size and shape of pod Alaska and First and Best, but with the tender quality and delicate flavor of the best of the wrinkled sorts. Very much used by canners who wish an early pea with a sweet and delicate flavor. Vines 2½ to 3 feet high, light foliage bearing pods 2½ to 3 inches long, light in color and blunt at the ends. Can be picked 43 to 47 days from planting.

THOMAS LAXTON—Closely resembles the Gradus in habit and rapidity of growth. It is one of the finest early large podded peas, in earliness within a day or two of the earliest of all, containing 7 or 8 very large peas of the richest flavor. Height, 3 to 3½ feet, and one of the finest ever introduced.

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM—An early dwarf pea, of superior flavor and very prolific.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—It resembles the American Wonder, but the vines are larger and more vigorous.

PEAS—Continued

Second Early Varieties

ALDERMAN—This is in many respects the very best early main crop variety of the valuable Telephone type. The vines are tall growing, about four and one-half to five feet high, dark green, vigorous and exceedingly productive. The pods are of largest size, often five to five and one-half inches long, dark green, similar to but a little larger and a shade darker in color than those of Duke of Albany and about the same in season. Market gardeners are demanding the large podded, dark colored sorts, which retain their fine appearance even after shipping a long distance.

DUKE OF ALBANY—A very large, wrinkled pea, similar to Telephone in growth and season, but darker in color of foliage and pods. The vines are tall, about four and one-half to five feet high, vigorous and strong growing. The pods are of largest size, often four and one-half to five inches long, straight and thick, borne in great profusion and when in condition for picking, of a deep green color. Its productiveness and fine color make it a very profitable sort for market gardeners, while its splendid quality should give it a place in the home garden.

NEW TELEPHONE—Seed green, wrinkled; height about 4 feet; foliage luxuriant, peculiar light shade of green; pods unusually large, elegant shape, slightly curved, well filled with peas of large size. A most desirable variety for those who wish a large, showy pea.

Late Varieties

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—A very productive variety, universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored of the late peas. The vines are 4 to 5 feet high. The seed is light green and much shriveled.

DWARF CHAMPION—Habit strong, vigorous, bearing very large pods, long and heavy, very much like Juno, but not quite so broad, blunt at the ends. This has proven to be very productive. Seed medium sized, green, wrinkled; height two feet.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—The vine is of medium height, hardy and very productive, giving the greatest number of pods of any on our list. Pods contain 5 to 7 medium sized, sweet, dark green peas, which retain well their color and sweetness after canning.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—The vines of this variety are about 5 feet high and of strong growth. The pods are large, cylindrical, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, smooth, round and light yellow. The variety is excellent for the summer.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—Vines of medium height, stiff, with large, dark green leaves and bearing at the top, generally in pairs; a good crop of large, pointed, dark green pods, well filled with large peas of good flavor. We recommend it as one of the very best of the large podded varieties, especially suitable for market gardeners.

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow seed early in hotbed or about middle of spring in open seed bed, the soil being light and warm. When three inches high transplant in rows about 2½ feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Guano or hen manure hoed into the rows when about 6 inches high will certainly increase the growth.

Prices on pkts. and ozs. are prepaid. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this catalog.

Except where noted, prices of Peppers are, pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

CHINESE GIANT PEPPER—One of the very largest and best mango peppers; mammoth size, splendid shape, bright, glossy pods; mild flavor. Very shy seeder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

IMPROVED BULL NOSE OR SWEET MOUNTAIN—A very large sort of inverted bell shape, suitable for filling or for a mixed pickle; flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Pods small, cone shaped, scarlet red, and when ripe used for pickles and pepper sauce.

RUBY KING—The peppers are of a bright ruby red color, from 4½ to 6 inches long, by 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. Flavor mild, and can be sliced and eaten with pepper and vinegar like tomatoes. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.

CELESTIAL—A beautiful and attractive plant; the peppers, up to the time when they are fully grown, are of a delicate creamy yellow color, and when fully grown change to an intense vivid scarlet, making the plant, when loaded with fruit, part of one color and part of the other—very attractive.

TRUE RED CHILI—Very piquant and prolific; small, slim fruits, generally used for making pepper sauce.

TOBASCO—The plants develop into large bushes, bearing profusely the little bright peppers in sprays. A mature pepper measures about one inch in length. These peppers are extremely hot and fiery in flavor.

PEPPER—Continued

RUBY GIANT—A beautiful variety, being a cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant. It possesses the large size of the Chinese Giant and the splendid shape of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, making a good salad sliced and served with tomatoes. This new sort will undoubtedly become very popular both in the home and in the market garden. **Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c.**

PIMENTO—The fruits of this variety are exceptionally smooth and glossy, of good size, medium length and attractive color. The flesh is very thick and solid, mild and very fine flavor. Desirable for salads and stuffed peppers. The plants are vigorous and upright, about two feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. The fruits are deep green when young, becoming deep red when they mature.

PARSNIP

CULTURE—The parsnip thrives best in a deep, mellow soil. Sow the seed early in the spring in rows 15 inches apart, covering the seed half an inch deep; thin out the plants when well up to 5 inches apart in the rows.

HOLLOW CROWN, or GUERNSEY—Smooth, large roots sweet and of most excellent flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

PARSLEY

CULTURE—The seed is very slow to germinate and should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in warm water. Sow in drills 1 foot apart, and when the plants are well up thin to 1 foot in the row. When the plants are about 3 inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will be brighter and better curled every cutting will result in improvement. One ounce to 15 feet of drill.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—This is a vigorous, compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring, and a handsome decorative plant. Leaves very finely cut and so closely crisped or curled as to resemble bunches of moss. Owing to its uniformly fine, deep green color and very attractive foliage, this is one of the most popular sort for both the market and home garden. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

PLAIN—The leaves of this variety are flat, deeply cut but not curled. Very desirable for flavoring soups and stews and for drying. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

TURNIP ROOTED—A fleshy rooted variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—Pumpkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but are cultivated the same though on a larger scale. They are raised between hills of corn or in fields by themselves. After danger of frost is over plant the seed in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, dropping about a dozen seeds in each hill. Have the soil as rich as possible. One pound for 200 to 300 hills; 4 pounds per acre.

Prices on pkts. and ozs. are prepaid. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this catalog.

Prices, All Varieties—Pkt. 10c; oz., 15c.

KING OF THE MAMMOTH—This is the genuine King of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. The largest pumpkin grown often attaining a weight of 200 pounds and over. The flesh and skin are of a bright, golden yellow color; of excellent quality and a splendid keeper.

SWEET POTATO—Pear shaped, size medium; cream white in color, sometimes striped with green; flesh fine grained and very sweet.

SMALL SUGAR—Handsome and prolific; of small size averaging about 10 inches in diameter. Skin deep orange yellow.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn, largely used for stock feeding. Deep, rich yellow color.

LARGE CHEESE, or KENTUCKY FIELD—A popular variety in the South. Fruit flattened; skin mottled light green and yellow; flesh tender; excellent quality.

CUSHAW—A prolific variety; large size, frequent weighing 60 pounds and over; color, white striped and mottled with green.

RADISH

Harnden's Selected Radish Seed

For outdoor planting sow as early in the spring the ground can be worked. A rich, sandy loam is the best for radishes; avoid the use of rank manure. A light dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate the growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Sow in drills about 4 inches apart and thin out to keep from crowding. Successional sowing from 10 to 12 days will keep a supply. For forcing seed in the hotbed or under glass in rich, sandy

RADISH—Continued

soil, made perfectly level: Scatter the seed evenly over the soil, and cover with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of sifted earth. Water carefully and keep moist.

Pkts., 10c each; \$1.00 per doz., postpaid; per oz., 15c, postpaid.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A round, red, turnip shaped radish with small tops and of very quick growth, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich, scarlet red color and white, crisp and tender flesh. Very desirable for early outdoor planting, as well as forcing.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—One of the handsomest of the turnip radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped Forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small tops are not the chief considerations. Roots nearly round, slightly flattened on the under side. Color very deep scarlet with a distinctly white tip. Our market gardeners plant hundreds of pounds of this variety each year. The color is just right and the size always asked for by the hotels and grocers.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—The roots of this variety are slightly olive shaped, a rich, bright scarlet in color; flesh white and tender. We especially recommend this to gardeners as a large, first early forcing radish. It is also very desirable for first early planting outdoors.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX—Roots round and smooth, very white and handsome; remains solid and juicy long after full grown; desirable for forcing, but a splendid outdoor radish as well.

CRIMSON GIANT TURNIP—The best radish for forcing or early planting out of doors; will grow larger and remain solid longer than any other round red forcing radish.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A quick growing, small, olive shaped radish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter when fully grown. Color, beautiful deep scarlet except a little clear white about the tip. Its small top and earliness make it very desirable for growing under glass as well as for planting outdoors.

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET—The roots of this desirable early variety are of a deep, rich color and are olive shaped or half long with a somewhat tapering point. Tops comparatively small. Flesh very white, crisp and tender, and does not become pithy as soon as most other early sorts. Roots, when mature, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long.

EARLY LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP, IMPROVED—This is a standard, most excellent sort, either for the home garden or the market. Tops short and comparatively small. Roots smooth, slender, uniform in shape and a very attractive bright red in color.

CINCINNATI MARKET—A fine extra early variety, with a long, smooth root and very small top. Can be grown closer than most sorts without running to seed. The color is a bright red and transparent; the flesh is tender and delicious, even when full grown. A decided improvement on the early long varieties.

IMPROVED CHARTIER—The color at the top is crimson, running into pink about the middle, and from thence down it is pure waxy white; it is of quick growth, and does not become stringy.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—This variety is similar in shape to the Long Scarlet, but shorter and fully ten days earlier; much used for forcing.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER—This is one of the finest long radishes, beautiful in shape, skin and flesh pure white.

ICICLE—The earliest and finest long white radish. The young radishes are ready for use even earlier than the long scarlet, and continue to grow for a long time, fully retaining their tenderness and mild flavor until quite large.

WHITE STRASBURG—A leading sort on our market; half long in shape; both skin and flesh pure white, firm and brittle; grows to a large size and withstands severe heat.

Winter Varieties

Seed for winter radishes should be sown about the 1st of August in rich, warm, sandy loam, in rows about 20 inches apart, covering with half an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. For winter use, the roots should be pulled and packed in damp sand and stored in a cool cellar.

CELESTIAL—Sold also as Chinese White Winter. Roots long with beautiful white skin and flesh, usually the least pungent of the winter varieties. Flesh compact and crisp.

ROSE CHINA WINTER—One of the best fall radishes; favorite with market gardeners. Bright rose color, flesh white, firm and of superior quality.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Skin black, flesh white; roots round; very compact and pungent, but well flavored. Keeps well through the winter.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest and hardiest long radishes, especially adapted for winter use. Roots rather long, thick, almost black, with white flesh.

LARGE WHITE SPANISH—Root long, tapering. Skin white; flesh white, compact, crisp and decidedly pungent.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Sow in drills 1 foot apart, 1 inch deep. When a few inches high thin a foot apart. In the fall prepare the ground for the final bed by deep trenching. Mix manure with the soil; the richer the soil and the deeper it is worked the better. Set the plants 3 feet apart each way. The stalks should not be cut the first spring.

LINNAEUS—The earliest for market purposes. **Pkt.** 10c; **oz.**, 15c.

VICTORIA—Large and tender. **Pkt.**, 10c; **oz.**, 15c.

Selected Rhubarb Roots

If wanted by mail, add 12c each to cover postage.

Each, 15c; two for 25c; per doz., 60c. By express, purchaser's expense, per 100, \$4.00.

SPINACH

CULTURE—Spinach is an important market gardeners' crop, of easy culture. For spring and summer use sow in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks for a succession. For winter and early spring use, sow in September in well manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of severe cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich the stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent will be the leaves. The New Zealand Spinach, which requires more room, as it makes a large and spreading plant may be started from seed early in the spring to give green during the heat of summer. Light applications of nitrate of soda have often a magic effect on spinach.

BLOOMSDALE, or SAVOY LEAVED—Leaves large curled and wrinkled, like Savoy cabbage; very hardy. **Pkt.** 10c; **oz.**, 20c.

ROUND THICK LEAF—Good for either fall or spring sowing; very hardy; leaves large, round, thick. **Pkt.**, 10c; **oz.**, 15c.

NEW ZEALAND—Unlike other spinach, it thrives during hot weather or in any soil. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut through the summer. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. **Pkt.**, 10c; **oz.**, 20c.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

CULTURE—It succeeds best in a light, well enriched soil; coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will surely cause the roots to grow uneven and ill shaped. Sow the seed as early as possible, and quite deep in drills about 18 inches apart, and thin the plants to 3 inches in the row. One of the most desirable winter vegetables. The roots when cooked are very palatable and are served in a variety of ways.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This variety grows to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old French variety. **Pkt.**, 10c; **oz.**, 25c.

SQUASH

Do not plant until the weather is warm and settled. The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold. Use the same culture as for cucumbers and melons, but squash is less particular as to soil. Three plants are sufficient for one hill. For early squashes seed can be planted in boxes and transplanted.

Pkts., 10c each; \$1.00 per doz., postpaid; per **oz.**, 15c.

Summer Varieties

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—An early flat scalloped variety, pure white; favorite early sort.

GIANT SUMMER CROOK NECK—Early, rough, war surface, orange yellow; good quality.

VEGETABLE MARROW—A large, oblong variety, producing fruit which is dark green at first, becoming marbled and striped with yellow and lighter green as they mature.

DELICATA—The earliest and most prolific of the winter squashes, and although of small size, the flesh is wonderfully solid, with a small seed cavity. It cooks dry and rich flavored.

Winter Varieties

CHICAGO WARTY HUBBARD—The principal late squash for commercial purposes. An improvement on the old Hubbard. Skin heavily warted. The best late squash plant for general crop.

BOSTON MARROW—A fall and winter variety of medium large size, oval shape, bright orange color, with shading of light cream color. Flesh rich yellow, fine grained, rich, delicious flavor.

BUSH FORDHOOK SQUASH—In this new true bush type the plants can be grown much more closely together. The fruits are rather shorter and thicker than those of the running type.

DELICIOUS—Delicious Squash is particularly excellent in table quality and is by some preferred even to the Hubbard. It is a very early winter variety of medium size, shell moderately hard, but very thin; flesh thick, fine

SQUASH—Continued

grained and bright yellow in color. Even when immature, this squash is in condition for use and is of very fine flavor.

PIKE'S PEAK—Large, oval fruits, tapering at the blossom end. Skin dark olive green; light golden flesh of excellent quality. Vines vigorous and very productive.

TOBACCO

One Ounce of Good Seed Is Sufficient for an Acre.

CULTURE—Sow seed for plants early in spring in frames or seed bed, using soil well enriched with wood ashes, etc. Transplant to open ground when weather has become warm and settled, in rows 4 feet apart, and give cultivation as for corn.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—Extensively grown in Kansas and Missouri; the large, broad leaves are used for the wrappers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

WHITE BURLEY—This variety is especially valuable to manufacturers, either for cut or plug tobacco. It is sometimes used for wrappers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

TOMATO

Harnden's Selected Tomato Seed

CULTURE—Tomatoes do best on not over rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Even a slight check while the plants are small will materially diminish their productiveness. Sow the seed in hotbeds or seed boxes, and when the plants have 4 leaves, transplant into shallow boxes or cold frames.

10c per pkt.; 30c per oz., except where noted.

Prices on pkts. and ozs. are prepaid. For prices on larger quantities see our Special Wholesale Price List in front of this catalog.

ACME—One of the best, earliest purple-fruited tomatoes in existence. As a shipping sort for growing in Southern states it is unsurpassed.

BEAUTY—Rich, glossy crimson, with a slight purple tinge; large size, very smooth and solid. Vines make good, strong growth and are very productive; fruits begin ripening about mid-season.

BONNY BEST—An early and productive variety. Fruits are round, somewhat flattened at stem end, and are produced in abundance. The color is scarlet, and it is a good forcing tomato. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—Within a week or ten days as early as the famous Spark's Earliana, it is even a heavier cropper, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor, while its more robust growth makes it a surer cropper. Of compact growth. Large, handsome fruits, very solid, deep through. Color brightest scarlet, ripening right up to the stem without any cracks or green core. Flesh thick, bright scarlet, solid, with comparatively few seeds and of sweet flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

CRIMSON CUSHION, or BEEFSTEAK—Fruit large; color bright scarlet; flesh solid and of good quality; cells small and few in number; very productive; fruit finely formed and of handsome appearance.

DWARF CHAMPION—The best early tomato grown; entirely distinct in habit of growth and foliage; vines are dwarf and compact, grow stiff and upright, with thick, short jointed stems. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

DWARF STONE, the Largest Dwarf Tomato—Is the largest dwarf tomato in existence, it resembles "Dwarf Champion" in habit, but is of stronger growth and more erect. The fruit is red, in shape and size similar to "Tall Stone." The season is nearly as early as "Dwarf Champion," but the fruits are twice the size of that sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

GOLDEN QUEEN—Fruits large and smooth; color a beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red, as smooth and well shaped as the best of the red varieties and of superior flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

GREATER BALTIMORE—Just double the yield of many of the best cropping tomatoes you have ever grown. Smooth, well formed and deep from stem to blossom. Its extremely heavy weight is due to its firmness and great meatiness. It ripens evenly to the stem and is entirely free from ridges, cracks and blight. Brilliant red color.

HARDEN'S GIANT CLIMBING—We have here the ideal tomato for the city farmer or back yard garden. A large tomato of rich red color, some of which weigh as high as 1½ pounds; solid, meaty and an excellent canner. Any ordinary poultry wire will do for a trellis and the vines should be tied every foot or so with raffia to help support, as they will get pretty heavy. The lower branches could be pruned up about 18 inches from the ground. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

TOMATO—Continued

JOHN BAER—The largest fruited, smoothest, finest in quality of the extra early tomatoes. Vines short, vigorous and enormously productive; they ripen a much larger crop in the early part of the fruiting season than any other extra early variety. Fruits globular, unusually uniform and smooth. Free of wrinkled, cracked fruits. The color is a beautiful bright scarlet. The fruits have no hard core, small seed cells and are practically all heavy, solid meat of mild and most delicious sweet flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

JUNE PINK—The Best Extra Early Pink—In many, perhaps the greater number of markets, a pink early tomato is most desired; this is the earliest of the pink varieties, and is similar in habit to the famous Earliana.

MATCHLESS—A large, bright red tomato; fruit large, smooth and symmetrical; flesh bright red color.

NEW STONE—Large, smooth tomato; color bright scarlet; ripens evenly on the stem; solid; an excellent shipper; very productive; fine for canning.

PONDEROSA—This is one of the largest varieties. Although somewhat irregular in shape it is good, both as a slicing tomato and for stewing. The fruits are of a purplish pink color; very solid and ripen early, continuing to do so until frost. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

SPARK'S EARLIANA—This tomato has become very popular with many growers of tomatoes for early market; it is a very excellent early variety; good size, good color; twice as many plants can be grown on an acre of this variety than any other variety grown.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—The finest large-fruited purple tomato. Most regular in form and size; thick-meated and very solid; this is one of the largest smooth tomatoes grown. Well ripened throughout. The smooth flesh fruits always bring the highest prices on our Kansas City market, where their fine flavor is especially esteemed. The fruits continue of large size to the very last, and are always unexcelled for slicing or cooking.

YELLOW PEAR—A pear-shaped variety, used for preserving. Vines are very heavy yielders. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

YELLOW PLUM—Fruits plum shaped, of clear, deep yellow color; flesh yellow and finely flavored. Much esteemed for preserves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

YELLOW HUSK, or GROUND CHERRY—Very sweet, mild flavor; used for preserves. Vines low and spreading. Fruits small, about one-half inch in diameter, enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is that of the true Yellow Ground Cherry, not the purple fruited sort which is scarcely edible. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

TURNIPS

Pkts., 10c; \$1.00 per doz., postpaid; per oz., 20c.

First early varieties of turnips should be planted just as early in the spring as the ground is dry and warm. You may sow them in drills, beds or late broadcast, or among corn. The Winter Rutabaga varieties and also the early sorts will do better if planted in drills. Make the drills at least 18 inches apart, and then thin out the plants when well up to from 6 inches apart down to 3 inches, according to the variety.

AMBER GLOBE—Yellow flesh, firm, fine grain; very sweet; skin yellow, with green top; keeps well; very popular in the South.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—A very early strap leaved variety. Very extensively used for the table. The leaves are few, entire, upright in growth. The roots are flat, of medium size, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender.

EXTRA EARLY RED TOP MILAN—The earliest strap-leaf variety, maturing a week earlier than any other sort; bulbs white, purplish top; flat and solid.

EARLY WHITE EGG—Pure white, egg shaped, rapid grower and fine quality.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A popular, well known early sort; the best variety for spring sowing.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. This sort keeps well for so early a variety and is one of the best for market use.

SEVEN-TOP, or FORESTER (Winter Green)—Used extensively in the South for winter green; does not produce a good bulb; desirable only for its tops; is very hardy and will grow all winter.

Rutabagas, or Sweets

CULTURE—Sow the seeds about a month earlier than turnips. Rutabagas should be sown on ground enriched with well rotted manure, in drills 2½ feet apart, and should be thinned to 6 to 8 inches apart in row.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW—Leading yellow variety; very productive, solid and of excellent flavor; the roots grow to a large size, and are of the finest quality; unsurpassed for stock feeding.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Sow as early as the ground can be made ready; plant in drills about 15 inches apart, taking care that the soil is pressed firmly over the seed. The soil should be carefully prepared and the plants well cultivated. Most of the varieties thrive best in sandy soil. Cut when in blossom and dry in the shade.

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*)—An annual herb cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a fragrant, agreeable smell and a pleasant taste; used medicinally for aromatic cordials, colic and nausea. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*)—A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum basilicum*)—A hardy, aromatic annual. The seeds and stems have a strong flavor and are used in soups and sauces. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*)—A hardy annual used as a pot herb and for bee pasturage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*)—A well known herb, cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum setivum*)—A hardy annual cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

DILL (*Anethum graveolens*)—An annual of aromatic odor and warm, pungent taste. Its seeds are used for seasoning. It possesses medicinal properties, but its largest use is for making Dill pickles. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*)—A hardy perennial. The seeds of this aromatic herb have a pleasant taste, and are sometimes used in confectionery, also in various medicinal preparations. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.**

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*)—A perennial herb with an aromatic odor and a bitter, pungent taste. It is a tonic and enters largely into the composition of cough syrups and lozenges. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.**

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—A hardy perennial with an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is a stimulant, expectorant and mild tonic. The flavoring summits and leaves are the parts used. It does best on dry, sandy soil. Plant upright with narrow, glossy dark green leaves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

LAVENDER (*Lovendula spica*)—A hardy perennial, growing about two feet high. It is used for the distillation of lavender water or dried and used to perfume linen. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum marjorana*)—An aromatic herb for seasoning. The young, tender tops and leaves are used green in summer to flavor broths, dressings, etc., and are also dried for winter use; hardy annual. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)—A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor and a warm, bitter taste. The leaves are used for flavoring meats and soups, and for medicinal drinks. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*)—A hardy perennial with a peculiar, unpleasant smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*)—A hardy annual. Cultivated for its flowers, which are used principally for coloring, sometimes for flavoring and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

SAGE (*Salvia officinalis*)—One of the most extensively used herbs for seasoning. It is also believed to possess medicinal properties. Hardy perennial, about 15 to 18 inches high. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

SAVORY, SUMMER (*Satureia hortensis*)—A hardy aromatic annual, 12 to 15 inches high, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for seasoning. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.**

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*)—An aromatic perennial herb, 8 to 10 inches high, used principally for seasoning. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*)—A perennial plant of fragrant and spicy odor, but with intensely bitter taste. The leaves are used as a tonic. A dry, poor soil is best adapted to bring out the peculiar virtues of this plant. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

FLOWER SEEDS

NEW AND STANDARD VARIETIES

Prices on Flower Seeds are prepaid either to go by mail or express.

Flowers from seed are usually known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

Annuals bloom and ripen seed the first year and then perish.

Biennials do not generally flower the first season and are in perfection only one year.

Perennials continue to flower for several years in succession. Many of them bloom the first year if sown early.

Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials can be sown in the open ground early in the spring if desired, and Biennials and Perennials will not require any protection in winter.

Half Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials should not be sown in open ground until settled warm weather, though they can be sown in the house, if desired, early and afterwards transplanted. The two latter need to be protected in the winter, or carried over until spring in cold frames or greenhouses.

Our flower seeds are put up in packets by ourselves, and our customers will find culture directions on the back of each packet.

General Directions for Cultivation

Most flowering plants will live in almost any soil, but to give them a fair chance to develop, some care should be taken to make the ground suited to their needs. The soil best adapted for flowering plants generally is a light, friable loam, containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. Many flowers are better if produced on plants of vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization and liberal enriching with large quantities of well-rotted manure. Since some other varieties produce the largest and finest colored flowers when grown on rather light, poor soil, a portion of the garden should not be enriched.

Make the surface of the soil as fine, smooth and level as possible; do not plant when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should not be more than four to six times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seed; plant in rows so that the starting plants can be seen easily; thin out the young plants to prevent crowding and keep entirely free from weeds.

Very small seeds, such as Portulaca, Canterbury Bell, Foxglove, Petunia, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, after making it quite smooth with the back of the spade, and barely covered with fine sifted, light, mellow soil and afterwards protected from the scorching sun and heavy rains by a cloth, mat or some green branches stuck around them. If the weather, after sowing, should be dry, it will be necessary to water the places where the seeds are sown with a fine spray, regularly but slightly, every evening, as it is essential that the seeds, during the process of germination, should be kept constantly moist. From neglect or oversight of this arise most of the failures. As the process of germination is shorter or longer in the different kinds of seeds, the patience of the cultivator is often sorely tried with the seeds of a slowly germinating character.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon

For gorgeous coloring few flowers can match Snapdragons.

The flowers of this new strain are of very large size, are very fragrant and are produced on immense long spikes, which render them extremely well adapted for cut-flowers. They are easily raised from seed in any rich, sunny bed.

Tall Giant Flowering

BRILLIANT SCARLET—Pkt., 10c.

QUEEN VICTORIA, 3 ft.—Very beautiful, bearing immense flowers, white shaded cream, with lemon-colored lip. **Pkt., 10c.**

SILVER PINK—Delicate rosy pink, seemingly covered with a silver sheen. **Pkt., 15c.**

HARDEN'S SPECIAL MIXTURE of Giant Snapdragons. **1 oz., \$1.25; ¼ oz., 45c; ⅛ oz., 25c; pkt., 15c.**

DWARF GIANT—Mixed, ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

AGERATUM

Floss Flower—One of the very best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost.

DWARF DARK BLUE—Clear blue, 8 inches. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.**

ALYSSUM—Mad Wort

Pretty little plants for beds, vases, baskets, edging or rockwork, blooming profusely all summer; useful also for winter flowering. Very sweet scented.

SWEET ALYSSUM (A. Martinum)—Of trailing habit; flowers white. Very sweet scented. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

ALYSSUM—Continued

LITTLE GEM, or CARPET OF SNOW—Of dwarf, compact habit, but 4 inches high. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring to late in autumn. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM ("Basket of Gold")—Showy golden yellow flowers; hardy perennial; blooms the first season. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., 75c.

AMARANTHUS

Brilliant foliage annuals, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. All are useful in borders of tall plants or for the center of large beds.

CAUDATUS (Love Lies Bleeding)—Blood red; drooping. Pkt., 10c.

TRICOLOR (Joseph's Coat)—Leaves red, yellow and green. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

TRICOLOR SPLENDENS—An improvement on the old sort, of more brilliant coloring. Pkt., 10c.

AQUILEGIA

Colombine—Deep blue, single. Pkt., 10c. Double and single, all colors, mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ASPARAGUS

PLUMOSUS NANUS—This graceful Asparagus is an excellent house plant. Pkt., 25c; 100 seeds, \$1.00.

SPRENGERI (Emerald Feather)—One of the best plants to grow in suspended baskets, window boxes, vases, etc., for the greenhouse in winter and outdoors in the summer. Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 50c.

ASTERS

The Aster, in its many varieties, is unsurpassed for bedding and cutting, and is not only one of the most profitable annuals for the professional florist, but also one of the most satisfactory for the home garden. The great diversity of size, color, form and season of blooming makes it one of the most suitable plants for supplying cut flowers. The plants are usually of vigorous growth and so hardy that they endure a slight frost without serious injury.

By planting different strains at different times one may have a succession of blooms from July until frost.

Seed may be sown outdoors as early in spring as the ground is warm and dry, or for earlier blooming may be started indoors or in a cold frame and transplanted in the open ground after danger of killing frost is over. If conditions are favorable they will usually do well in any well prepared garden soil, but a strong loam that has been well fertilized the previous year is preferable. In planting cover the seed with about one-fourth inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. The rows for most of the varieties should be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart.

VICTORIA—The petals are broad and thick and curve outward, overlapping so regularly as to resemble those of the double dahlia. Plants about 18 inches high and very free flowering. Very much improved over the old Victoria type. Mixed, Pkt., 10c.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING—A class of very strong growing Asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, but producing on very long stems full of tall, exceptionally large, double blossoms of fine form. Plants distinctly branching, about 2 feet high.

White, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c. Rose Pink, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c. Light Pink, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c. Lavender, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c. Crimson, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c. Dark Purple, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c. Semple's Mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

GIANT COMET—In this class of Asters the petals are very long and recurved and twisted near the center. Plants branching, about 2 feet high; more vigorous and taller growing than the ordinary Comet; flowers larger and equal form. A desirable class coming into bloom rather late.

Pure White, Flesh Pink, Rose Pink, Dark Blue, Salmon Rose, mixed. Each of above, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

CREGO—This flower is giant in size, many blossoms 6 inches across. The petals are nearly double the length of the older varieties and are twisted and curled into a very fluffy effect.

GIANT PINK—A soft, delicate shell-pink. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT WHITE—Pkt., 10c.

LAVENDER GEM—One of the most charming sorts. The flowers are of a true lavender shade and the petals are gracefully curled and twisted, and the blooms are borne on long, firm stems. Pkt., 15c.

WHITE FLEECE—A large and early flowering variety of the Comet family, with snowy white flowers which sparkle in the sunlight. Pkt., 15c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Very desirable on account of earliness as well as profuse blooming and wide range of colors. The plants are of branching habit, about 18 inches high, bearing on long stems from 10 to 15 finely formed double flowers of medium size. Fine for cutting. The colors include white, pink, deep rose, violet and crimson. Mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

BALSAM

An old and favorite flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in great profusion; of easy culture; succeeds in a good, rich soil; tender annuals; 2 feet.

DOUBLE CAMELLIA FLOWERED—Undoubtedly the showiest and most attractive variety of Balsam. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

DOUBLE DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

BALLOON VINE

Love-in-a-puff—A rapid growing annual climber; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white, seed vessels like miniature balloons. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c.

BELLIS PERENNIS

English Daisy—A favorite perennial; will bloom the first year from seed planted in the spring; will bloom for years if slightly protected in the winter. Very desirable for borders. White, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c. Mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.

BEGONIA SEMPERFLORENS

A continuous-flowering section of begonias of the greatest value for bedding; the flowers, although small, are of brilliant colors and borne in great profusion from summer to autumn. Seedlings of spring bloom in summer, while seedlings of summer make valuable decorative plants for the greenhouse during winter.

VERNON (*Semperflorens atropurpurea*)—Flowers brilliant, rich red, set off perfectly by the abundant, glossy green leaves, which are broadly margined with bronze and purple. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS

Golden Wave—Plant very bushy and compact, about 2 feet high, and covered from July to October with hundreds of beautiful golden blossoms, marked with dark brown in center. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c.

DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CALCEOLARIA

A much admired genus, distinguished by its abundance of large, showy, sac-shaped or slipper-like flowers, which are creamy white and various shades of yellow, often splashed, spotted or blotched with dark reddish brown, two plants rarely having flowers marked exactly alike. Leaves large, felty, close growing.

FINEST HYBRIDA MIXED—Seeds saved only from the most perfect flowers; all desirable. Pkt., 25c.

CALENDULA

ORANGE KING—Very large double flowers of a dark orange red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CANTERBURY BELLS

The seeds should be sown by mid-April, in finely prepared, rich soil—the colors in separate rows—and if the weather is dry, they should be given a thorough watering late every afternoon. By the 15th of July the little plants should be transplanted, either to the places where they are to bloom the following summer, or else they may be set out temporarily in rows about a foot apart, the plants eight inches.

CALYCANTHEMA (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)—This is unquestionably the finest type of this old-fashioned and much-prized garden plant. They differ from the ordinary type in having an extra large calyx, which is of the same color as the flower, giving the appearance of a cup and saucer. Blue, a fine, clear shade, 15c; white, pure white, 15c.

MEDIUM (Single Canterbury Bells)—The old-fashioned sort, with beautiful, large bell-shaped blossoms. Dark blue, pkt., 10c; Rose, pkt., 10c; white, pkt., 10c.

CANDYTUFT—Iberia

Showy, branching plants, 12 to 15 inches high, and bearing in profusion terminal clusters of beautiful single cruciform flowers in a wide range of colors. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries. Larger flowers are obtained if some of the branches are removed, and an abundance of water is desirable. Hardy annual. White, pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

EMPRESS—Extra large white trusses; much better than the common white variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

PURPLE—A rich dark shade. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FINE MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CANNA

Stately, very ornamental plants of semi-tropical appearance. Very desirable for groups and in masses. Sow seed indoors in February in light, sandy soil, first cutting a small notch through the hard outer coat with a knife or file, care being taken not to cut into the germ.

FINEST LARGE FLOWERING MIXED—Plants comparatively dwarf, about 3 feet high. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE

(*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—A beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

CARNATION

They are all easily grown from seed and very free blooming, the flowers being bright colored and with a most delicious, clove-like fragrance. Some varieties are best adapted for pot culture and make fine house plants; others do best in the open ground. Half hardy perennial.

MARGUERITE—The plants of this wonderfully fine strain may be made to bloom in four months. Flowers large, double, deeply fringed, very fragrant and appear in very attractive shades of color. Marguerite, mixed, **pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

CHABAUD'S EVERBLOOMING—Very easily and exceedingly free flowering, fine double flowers. Red, **pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.** White, **pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.**

CARDINAL CLIMBER—The most beautiful and brilliant annual climber. It is a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more, with beautiful fern-like foliage, and literally covered with a blaze of circular fiery cardinal red flowers from mid-summer till frost. Sow in the open ground after the weather gets warm; if sown in cold, wet ground the seed is liable to rot. **Pkt., 15c.**

CELOSIA, OR COCKSCOMB

Very attractive annuals. The crested heads of flowers resemble a cock's comb. The plumed heads are like great feathers. Sow the seed directly in the garden or start early and transplant. Make fine pot plants.

GIANT EMPRESS—This beautiful dwarf plant has bronze leaves and forms very large crimson combs. Height about one foot. **Pkt., 10c.**

PRESIDENT THIERS—Fine dwarf habit, with bronzy foliage, and large, handsome velvety crimson combs. **Pkt., 10c.**

FINEST DWARF MIXED—A choice mixture of all sorts and colors. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Ostrich Plume Sorts

Very graceful. Handsome, pyramidal plants 3 feet high. Each branch gracefully tipped with brilliantly colored plume resembling an ostrich feather.

THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA—Mammoth blossoms of vivid scarlet; purple, blood red, golden, yellow, salmon, etc.; 2 feet. Mixed colors, **pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

CELOSIA PLUMOSA (Chinese Woolflower)—The plants average two feet in height, branching, each shoot bearing, beautiful, ball-shaped flower heads of a bright, rich crimson color, resembling a ball of wool. Flowers profusely during summer and fall, the flower heads retaining their full beauty until frost kills them. **Pkt., 20c.**

CENTAUREA CYANUS—Bachelor Button

Two feet. Known as Ragged Sailor or Cornflower. It is not a pretentious plant, but will always charm by its simple beauty.

BLUE EMPEROR—Single blue. **Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.**

ALL COLORS MIXED—**Oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.**

IMPERIALIS (Giant Sweet Sultan)—2½ feet. This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut flower purposes. The beautiful, sweet scented, artistic shaped flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition.

WHITE—**Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

DARK LILAC—**Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

MIXED—**Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Varieties Cultivated for their Foliage

CANDIDISSIMA—Ornamental plants of great beauty; foliage deeply cut, silvery white and densely covered with white hairs. Half hardy perennial. **Pkt., 15c.**

GYMNOCARPA—Sometimes called Dusty Miller. Valuable because of its silvery foliage and graceful drooping habit of growth. Half hardy perennial; one-half to two feet high. **Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM ANNUAL

No annual furnishes so many cut flowers as these, which bloom plentifully throughout the summer. Sow seed early in the spring in shallow drills and thin out or transplant plants to be 10 inches apart. **Pkt., 10c.**

CINERARIA

Hybrida—Large flowering. Mixed, **pkt., 35c.**

CLARKIA

This hardy annual is of easy culture, bearing bright rose, white, or purple flowers in great profusion. Seed sown in the fall will give early blossoms in the spring. Seed can be sown almost any time. The seedlings should be pinched back twice to make bushy plants, once to 3 inches and again to 9 inches. Flowers are borne along the stems. Double mixed, **pkt., 10c.**

COBAEA SCANDENS

Magnificent quick growing climber with beautiful foliage and large bell-shaped flowers of a beautiful blue color. Plant the seed edgewise in moist earth and cover over slightly. **Pkt., 10c.**

COWSLIP

Primula Veris—A beautiful hardy spring flowering perennial of different colors of brown and yellow, very sweet scented. **Pkt., 10c.**

COSMOS

A very effective flowering plant. Quite hardy and rapid growing, forming bushes often 4 to 6 feet high and covered with large single Dahlia-like flowers. Sow the seed early in the spring thinly in drills, or 2 to 3 seeds may be planted in places where seed are to bloom; have the plants stand about 2 feet apart. If topped when half grown the plants will bloom much earlier, the check seeming to induce immediate flowering.

MAMMOTH PERFECTION—These are monstrous white flowers with flecked and pinked edges the dark crimson flowers resemble large single Dahlias; the tinted varieties are charming, and others again are flushed with mauve and pink. The flowers measure from 3 to 4 inches across. White, **pkt., 10c**; pink, **pkt., 10c**; crimson, **pkt., 10c**; all colors mixed, **pkt., 10c**; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**

LADY LENOX—The New Gigantic Orchid Flowering Cosmos—An entirely new race of Cosmos of extraordinary size and beauty. Flowers 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Color a delightful shell pink, lighting up beautifully at night. Habit of plant strong and vigorous, growing 6 to 7 feet high. **Pkt., 10c**; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **40c.**

LADY LENOX WHITE—This gigantic Cosmos is of extraordinary size and beauty. The flowers are about three times larger than the ordinary Cosmos. Color pure white. Habit of plant strong and vigorous, growing 6 to 7 feet high. Flowers may be cut with any length stem. **Pkt., 15c**; two for **25c.**

Early Flowering

These are dwarfer than those offered above, bloom earlier; in fact, at mid-summer the bushes are fairly smothered with their attractive flowers. White, pink, crimson, each, **10c.** Early Flowering, all colors mixed, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c**; each, **10c.**

COREOPSIS

Lanceolata Grandiflora—This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year if sown early. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c**; **pkt., 10c.**

COLEUS—Flame Nettle

Magnificent ornamental foliage plants for house or garden culture. Very easy and interesting to grow from seed. Hybrids, mixed, **pkt., 25c.**

CYPRESS VINE

Ipomoea Quamoclit—A most beautiful climber with delicate dark green foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped, scarlet and white blossoms. Do not plant seed till the ground is thoroughly warmed. White, pink, crimson, **pkt., 5c**; mixed, **pkt., 5c**; oz., **40c.**

DAISY

English—See Bellis.

DAISY, SHASTA (Ox-Eye Daisy)—2 feet. Gives a wonderful show of large white flowers. Fine for cutting. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **50c**; **pkt., 10c.**

DAHLIAS

Grown from seed will flower the first year. Plant in the house in shallow boxes or pans; transplant as often as their growth requires; the seed germinates very easily. Double, mixed, **pkt., 10c.**

DELPHINIUM—Hardy Larkspur

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful plants and for large gardens is invaluable.

CHINENSIS ALBUM—Large flowered white, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. **Pkt., 10c.**

CHINENSIS AZURE BLUE—Large flowered, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. **Pkt., 10c.**

FORMOSUM—Dark blue, light center, 3 ft. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c**; **pkt., 10c.**

CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED varieties. **Pkt., 10c.**

Annual Varieties

GIANT HYACINTH-FLOWERED MIXED—3 ft. Derives its name from the striking resemblance of the flowers to a double hyacinth. Delicate colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c**; **pkt., 10c.**

DWARF HYACINTH—Flowered, mixed, 1 ft. **Pkt., 10c**; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., **25c.**

DIGITALIS

Foxglove—Handsome and highly ornamental hardy plants of stately growth, succeeding under almost all conditions, and with but little attention will give a wealth of flowers during June and July.

PURPLE— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

ROSE— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

WHITE— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

DOLICHOS

Hyacinth Bean—A rapid growing annual climber, flowering freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed-pods; for covering arbors, trellises, etc. Sow the seed in the garden in May where they are to remain.

DAYLIGHT—This wonderful Hyacinth Bean comes from Japan. In many instances, seed sown late in May had, by the middle of July, grown to a height of over ten feet and was covered with spikes of snow-white blossoms until late fall. The bean shaped foliage is bright green and not affected by insect pests. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

"DARKNESS"—Identical in every way to the above, except in color, which is a rich purple-violet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA—California Poppy

One foot. Sow seeds where plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not transplant well. A bed of these brilliant flowers, when in bloom, give a very pleasing color effect. The foliage is finely cut and has a bluish tinge. Hardy annual.

CALIFORNICA—Large pale yellow. 1 oz., 30c; pkt., 10c.

CARMINE KING—Beautiful carmine rose color, both on the interior and exterior of the flower. 1 oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

GOLDEN WEST—Flowers bright yellow and orange, penciled and blotched. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

ROSE CARDINAL—Large flowers, white inside, rose outside. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 40c.

ALL COLORS MIXED—Many shades. 1 oz., 35c; pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK—Mirabilis or Marvel of Peru

Sow seed in spring in open ground after danger of frost is over in any good, well prepared garden soil, and cover with one-half inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. For the best development plants should be from 2 to 3 feet apart each way. Hardy annual, about 2 feet high. Large growing, shrub-like plants with funnel-shaped flowers of many colors. Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT—Myosotis

Well known pretty flowers for borders and beds, their various shades being very effective. Mixed, pkt., 10c.

GAILLARDIA—Blanket Flower

June to October, 2 feet. The long-flowering period, long stems and bright colors make these one of the most valuable of perennials, being easily grown in beds or borders in ordinary garden soil.

LORENZIANA DOUBLE PERFECTION MIXED—Large handsome heads of double quilled flowers in rich shades of red and yellow. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

GRANDIFLORA COMPACTA—A compact variety, forming bushy plants 12 to 15 inches high, and bearing its long-stemmed flowers well above the foliage. In coloring the flowers are as rich and varied as those of the tall-growing sort. Hardy perennial. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

GERANIUM—Pelargonium

ZONALE, MIXED—Finest varieties. Pkt., 10c.

APPLE-SCENTED—Can only be grown from seed to form fine plants. Pkt., 15c.

GLOBE AMARANTH—Gomphrena

Popularly known as Bachelor's Button. The flowers are clover-shaped and may be dried and used for winter bouquets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

GOURDS

Cucurbita—A class of rapid growing annual climbers, which attain a height of 20 feet in a season, and are most useful for covering old trellises, fences, stumps, verandas, etc.

Calabash, Dish Cloth, Nest Egg, Dipper, Sugar Trough, Mixed. All Gourds are 10c pkt., 25c per oz.

GODETIA

Hardy annual about one foot high; single, widely opened flowers of satiny texture; flowers are scattered singly on the leafy branches or borne in short dense spikes; suitable for pot culture or outdoor planting. Mixed, pkt., 10c.

HELIANTHUS—Sunflower

Remarkable for the stately growth, size and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens.

CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED—Rich golden yellow flowers, perfectly double, resembling a Chrysanthemum or Dahlia; 7 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

HELIANTHUS—Continued

RED SUNFLOWER—The flowers vary greatly in size, from four to seven inches across. There is also much variation in shade and coloring—some are solid red, of a deep maroon shade; others are red with petals gold tipped, and a variety of other pleasing combinations of red and gold. Planted in a border or in front of taller shrubbery or along a wall, they are very showy. **Pkt., 10c.**

HELICHRYSUM—2 to 3 Feet

Helichrysums are an ornament to the garden when growing, and are everywhere prized for the winter decoration of vases, and for durable bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. All colors mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPE

Two feet. In bloom during the whole season. Its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower; a splendid bedding plant, or can be trained as a greenhouse climber. Seed started indoors in the spring will make fine plants for summer blooming.

MAMMOTH MIXED—Flowers of great size and ranging in shade from dark blue to lilac. **Pkt., 10c.**

QUEEN MARGUERITE—Large, dark blue. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.**

HOLLYHOCK

One of the most majestic of hardy plants, and a clump or line in any garden gives an effect not attainable with any other plant. For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers it is without equal. Seed sown any time before midsummer will produce fine plants for flowering next year. To get results this season it is necessary to get year-old plants.

BRIGHT ROSE—40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; per pkt., 10c.

BRIGHT RED—40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; per pkt., 10c.

WHITE—40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; per pkt., 10c.

YELLOW—40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; per pkt., 10c.

EXTRA CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED—30c per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; \$1.00 per oz.; per pkt., 10c.

SINGLE VARIETIES—Many prefer the single flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles, and present a very handsome appearance when covered with their artistic blossoms. Mixed, all colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; pkt., 10c.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS

Hardy annual climber fifteen to twenty feet high, desirable for covering unsightly objects or shading verandas. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

ICE PLANT

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum—A curious plant for hanging baskets, rock work, vases and edgings; leaves and stems succulent, appearing as though covered with crystals. **Pkt., 10c.**

JOB'S TEARS

Coix lachryma—Curious ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for winter bouquets, with everlasting flowers. Strings of handsome beads are made from the seeds. Hardy annual; 3 feet high. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

KOCHIA SCOPARIA

Summer Cypress—Pretty ornamental plant with fine, feathery foliage, very much like Cypress Vine; light green, turning to blood red in autumn. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.**

KUDZU VINE

Jack and the Bean Stalk Vine—A vine that will grow and flourish where nothing else will. Invaluable for covering fences, porches, old or dead trees. This vine is a native of China, and is cultivated for its beauty and also for the edible value of its roots. Its large, bright green leaves afford a dense shade. It is hardy and will last for many years. Will grow 50 feet if permitted, and has dense foliage clear to ground. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00.**

LANTANA

Very rapid growing, free flowering plants that bloom through the latter part of summer and autumn. The plants form small shrubs, producing in abundance clusters of single, fragrant flowers that continually change color.

FINEST FRENCH HYBRIDS, MIXED—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

LATHYRUS—Perennial Sweet Peas

PINK BEAUTY—Pale pink variety. 1 oz., 40c; per pkt., 10c.

RUBRA—Bright rosy crimson. 1 oz., 40c; per pkt., 10c.

WHITE—Large sprays of the purest white flowers. 1 oz., 40c; per pkt., 10c.

MIXED—The above colors. 1 oz., 40c; per pkt., 10c.

LINUM

Scarlet Flax—Of slender, delicate growth, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers. May be planted in hotbeds and transplanted to the open ground after danger of frost is over, or sown in the open ground after the weather is warm; hardy annual, 1 foot high. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

LOBELIA

Exceedingly pretty plants for pots, hanging baskets, rockeries, bedding and borders. Start plants in pots or hotbed early in spring; transplant to the open ground in May. Half hardy annual, about 6 inches high.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA—Rich, deep blue; dark foliage; the best blue for bedding. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

CARDINALS (Cardinal Flower)—Long spikes of rich cardinal flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

SPESICOSA—Ultramarine blue; dark leaved; trailing. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.**

MARIGOLD

In autumn, when many bedding and other plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable.

The African varieties produce large self-colored blossoms on tall plants; the French are smaller, but the colors and markings are very interesting, some of the varieties being elegantly striped and spotted. The Double French and the Dwarf Single French Marigolds hold the chief place in the class.

Tall African Double Varieties—5 Foot

LEMON QUEEN—¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

ORANGE QUEEN—¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

TALL AFRICAN MIXED—Large double flowers. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Dwarf French Double Sorts—10 Inch

ELECTRIC LIGHT—Sulphur-yellow, brown-red stripes and spots. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

GOLD STRIPED—Velvety maroon, striped gold. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

DWARF FRENCH DOUBLE MIXED—Low bushes, covered with small flowers. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

Single Dwarf Varieties

LEGION OF HONOR—Flowers rich golden yellow, marked with velvety brown, best for edging. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

MAURANDIA

Graceful climber for conservatory, parlor baskets, or outdoor purposes; with rich purple, white and rose tube-shaped flowers; tender annual. **Pkt., 10c.**

MATRICARIA

Double White Feverfew—Free flowering plants, producing all season fine double, white flowers. A fine bedding or pot plant; 18 inches. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

MIGNONETTE

A well known hardy annual producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom till killed by frost. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early the following spring. Thrives best in a cool temperature. Hardy annual; one foot high.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A very compact-growing sort; flower spikes golden yellow. Fragrant and fine. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

MACHET—Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; highly colored and very fragrant; one of the best. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

SWEET-SCENTED (Reseda Odorata)—The old variety, with small spikes, but very sweetly scented. **Per oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.**

WHITE—Large spikes, pure white, very fragrant. ¼ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c.

MOON FLOWER

Ipomoea Grandiflora Alba—Will grow thirty to forty feet in a single season and be covered with its large, white flowers every evening and cloudy day. The hard outer coat of the seed should be cut through with a sharp knife, care being taken not to cut any deeper than the hard shell, and the seed planted about one inch deep in moist soil in a box or pan and set in a warm place. If the soil is kept moist germination will take place in about two weeks. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 60c; plants, each, 15c. Prepaid, 25c.**

GIANT JAPANESE MORNING GLORY

Special Mixture—Nothing among flowers can furnish a more beautiful sight than screen or trellis of these "Giant Japanese Morning Glories." Soak the seed in water for 24 hours before sowing. **Best Single Fringed, Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

MORNING GLORY

Convolvulus—The best known and most popular climber. **Tall Varieties, Mixed, pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.**

MOMORDICA

Gracefully climbing vines with small yellow blossoms, followed by fruits of curious shape. Foliage gracefully cut.

BALSAM PEAR (*Charantia*)—The fruit is pear-shaped, green, changing to bright red, and has a warty skin; when ripe it bursts open and shows a brilliant interior of large carmine seeds. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

BALSAM APPLE (*Balsamina*)—Like Balsam Pear, but foliage smaller; fruit much smaller and nearly round; green striped when young, becoming scarlet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

NASTURTIIUM

Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom than the Nasturtium, with its large shield-shaped leaves and beautifully irregular flowers, having long spurs and brilliantly colored petals. In favorable soil flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Seed is usually sown outdoors as soon as the weather is warm and settled, in the row where the plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil, preferably well drained and moderately rich, should be used and the seed covered with about one inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. A sunny situation is essential for free blooming. If the soil is very rich the plants give a large amount of foliage, but few flowers. Nasturtiums are seldom, if ever, bothered with insects.

Tall or Climbing Varieties

TALL, or CLIMBING VARIETIES—Elegant and luxuriant climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect. The seed pods can be gathered while green and tender for pickling; 6 to 10 feet.

BLACK KNIGHT—Velvety black, purplish crimson, dark foliage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

DUNNETTS ORANGE—Deep orange. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

PEARL—Creamy white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

SPITFIRE—Bright, fiery scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

MOONLIGHT—Immense creamy yellow flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

VESUVIUS—Salmon rose, an exquisite shade. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

LUCIFER—Both flowers and foliage are of a rich dark coloring, the flowers being a deep rich velvety crimson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

LOBB'S FINEST MIXED—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

VERY FINE MIXED—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**

CHAMELEON NASTURTIIUMS—Almost every shade of color and marking known to nasturtiums; continually changing from day to day. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

HARDEN'S SUPERB MIXED—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Tom Thumb, Dwarf or Bedding Varieties

BRONZE—Burnt bronze color, dark leaved. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

CHAMELEON—Is unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

CLOTH OF GOLD—Scarlet flowers and yellow foliage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

GOLDEN KING—Pure golden yellow. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

KING THEODORE—Dark maroon, bluish green foliage. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

KING OF TOM THUMBS—Dark scarlet, dark leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

LADY BIRD—Orange, striped bright scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

PEARL—Creamy white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

RUBY KING—Rich crimson. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

VESUVIUS—Salmon rose. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

EXTRA FINE DWARF MIXED—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.**

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

Sweet Scented Tobacco Plant—A handsome genus of garden plants of the tobacco family, noted for the freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half hardy annuals, three feet high. Flowers white, salver shaped, having long tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserves a place in every garden. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

NICOTIANA SANDERAE

Laden with handsome carmine blossoms from base to summit, which are produced on a single plant, making a beautiful plant for garden, bed or shrubbery border; a hardy annual, with dark foliage. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

NIGELLA

Love in a Mist—Sometimes called Devil in a Bush, or Lady in the Green, because the blooms are partly concealed by the abundance of finely cut foliage. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

PETUNIA

Petunias are unsurpassed for massing in beds. They are also used along walks and driveways and are often grown in window boxes. Their richness of color, duration of bloom and easy culture will always make them popular. They endure drought exceptionally well. The full double petunias do not produce seeds. To procure double flowers one must use the seeds saved from single flowers which have been carefully fertilized by hand with pollen from the double ones.

Plant the seed, which is exceedingly fine, in a warm, open, sunny place. Seeds may be sown directly in the open ground or for early results the plants may be started in cold frames, hotbed or in pots indoors, in a temperature averaging sixty to seventy degrees. Water with a fine spray and do not permit the seedlings to dry out. The plants are tender and should not be trusted in the open until danger of frost is over. Any good, friable garden soil, well pulverized and in good condition may be used, and the seed covered with about one-eighth to one-fourth inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. The rows should be two feet apart. Thin to eighteen inches apart.

Single Bedding Petunias

HOWARD STAR—A beautiful free-flowering strain, color crimson-maroon with a clearly defined five-pointed star of blush-white. For bedding, baskets, vases, etc., this is exceptionally fine. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

ROSY MORN—Soft carmine-pink with white throat; makes a very dainty and at the same time effective border. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

BRILLIANT—Beautiful and effective compact variety; flowers brilliant carmine-pink. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c; pkt., 15c.

PURE WHITE—Desirable for cemetery beds or where large masses of white are wanted, grows 12 to 15 inches high. Pkt., 15c.

FINE MIXED—Good bright colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

LARGE FLOWERING FRINGED MIXED—A superb strain of elegant, finely fringed flowers, measuring over 4 inches in diameter; remarkable variety of color. Pkt., 25c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—"The Giants of California" bear gigantic flowers, often five or more inches in diameter, of an astonishing variety of color. One of the chief points of excellence is the deep throat. Many of the flowers have a clear yellow throat, while others have a pure velvety black one, so deep that it seems to show no veining. Many are deeply lined and netted, on a white, pink or lavender ground. Flowers are beautifully ruffled and frilled. Mixed, per pkt., 25c.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING FRINGED—Will produce a large percentage of double flowers; of largest fringed varieties in bright colors and tints. Pkt., 25c.

PHLOX

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (Large Flowering)—Unequaled in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. The plants are hardy bush-like annuals with many broad flat-topped clusters of nearly round and star-shaped flowers. They are of easy culture and bloom profusely through a long season. Seed is usually sown very early in spring outdoors in rows one foot apart. A sunny situation is desirable. Well pulverized soil, preferably rich and mellow, should be used, and the seed, which germinates rather slowly, covered with about one-fourth inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down.

MIXED COLORS—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

BUFF—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

CRIMSON—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

ROSE WITH WHITE EYE—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

SCARLET—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

SHELL PINK—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

WHITE—Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.

Dwarf Phlox—Nana Compacta

FIREBALL—Scarlet. Pkt., 15c.

SNOWBALL—White. Pkt., 15c.

DWARF—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

STAR PHLOX of dwarf habit, with pretty star-shaped flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

PERENNIAL PHLOX—Mixed Colors. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM

Very ornamental, both foliage and flowers. Well adapted for bedding and borders. Sow outdoors in spring as soon as ground can be worked, or for best results start the seed indoors and transplant after danger from frost is passed.

AUREUM (Golden Feather)—Beautiful gold leaved bedding plant. Flowers white. Half hardy perennial, height one foot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

HYBRIDUM—Hardy perennial, bearing large daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from white to deep red, with bright yellow centers; blooms in May and June. Deep red, flesh white. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

A magnificent genus, embracing some of the most popular flowers in cultivation, producing a great variety of brilliant colors and profusion of bloom. The varieties classed

DIANTHUS—Continued

as annuals are really biennials, but are treated as annuals and may be sown out of doors when danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks time they are a mass of bloom, continuing so until after hard frost. As a rule they survive the winter if given slight protection, flowering abundantly the following season. They grow about a foot high and can be used in beds or borders of solid or mixed colors. The double-flowering sorts are almost as fine as Carnations for cutting.

CRIMSON BELLE—Rich, vivid crimson color; flower single and of extraordinary size and substance, evenly and finely laciniated. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

HEDDEWIGI SINGLE MIXED—Flowers of the best shades and beautifully marked. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE JAPAN MIXED—Rich in hue; very double deep fringed petals. Oz., 80c; pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE CHINA MIXED—White and dark crimson selfs, also white tipped light purple and shades of red with darker blotchings. Oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.

HEDDEWIG'S DOUBLE—Flowers very large and double and of various shades of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS (Hardy Garden Pinks)—Charming summer flowering border plants, more or less fragrant; should be planted in full sun or open situation.

CYCLOPE (Clove Pink)—Dark rose with crimson zone. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.

Double and Semi-Double mixed, fine for cutting. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

Single Mixed—Delicately fringed flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

PANSIES

May be sown in early spring or fall. When sown in the fall make fine blooming plants for early spring; if sown in spring will bloom through July and August. Pansies will bloom through the entire summer, but produce finest flowers in spring and fall, when the weather is cool. They do better in a cool, moist location.

A soil containing a good proportion of leaf mould, well enriched with decayed manure, will be the most satisfactory for the growing of pansy plants. The ground should be well dug and made fine and level.

Thorough cultivation should be given from the start, as they thrive best in rich, loose soil.

TRIMARDEAU—Mixed. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

HARDEN'S SPECIAL MIXED—The flowers of this splendid mixture are of largest size and finest form of magnificent colors; borne on stiff stems which show their beauty to fine effect. An excellent sort for florists. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.

HARDEN'S SUPERB MIXED—This is without question the best obtainable in separate varieties, and blended into a magnificent mixture. Produces well rounded, perfect shaped flowers showing a wide range of colorings and markings. It includes the richest reds, coppers and bronzes together with the most delicate pink shadings and velvety petals, with fluted and half double edges, including the Masterpiece strain, with its delicate veinings and ruffled petals. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00.

GOOD MIXED—All colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 5c.

PORTULACA

Sun Plant—One of the very best hardy annuals. Portulaca is very easy to cultivate; thrives best in a sunny location. The flowers are of the richest colors and bloom profusely the entire summer. Are used for massing in beds borders, rock work or for sowing broadcast over sunny embankments. **Single Mixed, in all colors, pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.** **Double Mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.** May depend on a large percentage of the flowers coming double.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS

Chinese Primrose—This beautiful winter blooming plant is especially valuable in that its brightly colored and finely formed flowers and attractive foliage may be had in perfection from November until late in spring. Sow the seed indoors in well drained, shallow pans or boxes from April to the last of July, to insure flowering the following winter. If covered too deeply or if allowed to dry after being wet the seed will not germinate. Transplant into pots and keep in a cool place so that the plants will grow slowly until ready to bloom.

CHINESE PRIMROSE—Large flowering, fringed white. Pkt., 25c.

CHINESE PRIMROSE—Large flowering, fringed scarlet. Pkt., 25c.

CHINESE PRIMROSE—Large flowering, pink. Pkt., 25c.

PRIMULA OBCONICA GIGANTEA—These are of the easiest culture in a greenhouse or light window of dwelling house, flowering abundantly with little care. **Fines Mixed, per pkt., 25c.**

POPPIES

Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, where they are to remain, as the annual variety will not stand transplanting. Poppies do best in a light, sandy loam. Barely cover the seed, pressing it firmly in; when the plants are about 2 inches high, thin from 6 to 12 inches apart. To secure a long season of bloom cut the blooms when first opened, allowing no seed pods to form.

CARNATION FLOWERED—Splendid double-fringed flowers, crimson, pink, scarlet, white, mixed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

SINGLE POPPIES—California Poppy. See Escholtzia.

SHIRLEY—The Shirley Poppies range in color from pure satiny white through all shades of pink to deepest crimson. The flowers are large single and semi-double, of satin like texture. If cut before the blooms are fully opened will last several days in water. Hardy annual, about 18 inches high. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

TULIP POPPY—Produces large, splendid bright scarlet flowers, strikingly beautiful, reminding one of a dazzling bed of tulips; 14 inches high. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Hardy Perennial Poppies

Oriental Poppies should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The plants disappear during the hot summer months of July and August, reappearing when the coolness of September arrives; seemingly to make an additional growth of top and root in preparation of severe winter weather. It is well to mark the place in which they are planted, so as not to disturb them during their annual resting season.

ORIENTALE (The Large Oriental Poppy)—A charming summer flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. **¼ oz., 50c; pkt., 10c.**

MAMMOTH—Glowing scarlet, very large. **Pkt., 10c.**

PEACOCK—Scarlet with glossy black zone. **Pkt., 10c.**

QUEEN ALEXANDRIA—Brilliant salmon red. **Pkt., 10c.**

VIVID SCARLET—**Pkt., 10c.**

Iceland Poppies

Papaver Nudicaule—While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed, blooming almost as quickly as the annual sorts. They are of graceful, neat habit, with bright green, fern-like foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches high, bearing their brilliant flowers in endless profusion. They remain evergreen throughout the winter, coming into bloom early the following spring.

FINEST MIXED—All colors. **¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.**

RICINUS

Castor Oil Bean—A very showy plant. Can be used in various ways; planted thickly it forms a handsome hedge or screen; may be used with cannas to a very good effect; lends a tropical appearance to the garden.

CAMBODGENSIS—Large, palm-like leaves of brilliant bronzy red; stalks nearly black. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

ZANZIBARIENSIS—A distinct class, which surpasses in size and beauty all varieties. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic leaves. The different varieties included in our mixture have light and dark green leaves and some of coppery-bronze, changing to dark green, with reddish ribs. The seeds are quite distinct in color and beautifully marked. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c. Mixed Sorts, pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.**

SALPIGLOSSIS

Painted Tongue—These annuals have showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers; mottled, veined and self-colored. They require a rich soil and will repay liberal treatment.

EMPEROR—Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

SALVIA SPLENDENS—Scarlet Sage

Among the most brilliantly colored of garden flowers and extremely useful for bedding; also valuable for pot culture and cutting. Blooms are borne in long spikes, well above the foliage, and are of fiery red, crimson, continuing a flower a long time. Start early in house and transplant into light soil 1 or 2 feet apart, or seed can be sown outdoors after danger from frost is past.

SPLENDENS—Large, brilliant scarlet flowers are in these plants afforded a rich, dark green background of dense foliage. This variety is most generally used in parks and on extensive lawns, as in growth it is more vigorous than the more dwarf varieties. 2½ to 3 feet high. **Pkt., 10c.**

BONFIRE—This is one of the finest of Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

BURNING BUSH—This variety forms strong, sturdy bushes 2½ feet high, and bears the finest individual spikes of flowers of all, many of them being over 18 inches in length; color intensely rich scarlet; decidedly one of the best. **Pkt., 10c.**

ZURICH—Early. The plants are dwarf and compact with brilliant flower spikes. **Pkt., 10c.**

SCABIOSA

MOURNING BRIDE, SWEET SCABIOUS, PIN-CUSHION FLOWER, ETC.—An old-fashioned but most attractive flower. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about two inches across; flowerets double, surrounding the thimble-shaped cone, and giving a fancied resemblance to a pin cushion.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high. **Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

SMILAX

In many respects this Smilax is the most useful, and it is certainly one of the most graceful climbers which adorns the greenhouse or conservatory; for bouquets and floral decorations it is indispensable. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

SWEET WILLIAM

Dianthus Barbatus—The seed can be planted very early in the spring and will blossom the following summer, or sown in August will make blooming plants for spring. **Single, Mixed, pkt., 10c; Double, Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

STOCKS

Ten Weeks Stocks, or Gilliflowers

Stocks are one of the old-time favorites, and no garden was considered complete without its row of these beautiful flowers. They come in all shades—delicate pink, white, red, cream and purple. Stocks are annual and hardy; they may be sown out of doors in spring, or in boxes in winter and transplanted.

PRINCESS ALICE, or DRESDEN WHITE—A pure white double Stock very largely used by florists. **Pkt., 15c; Deep Red, pkt., 10c; Mixed Colors, pkt., 10c.**

SWEET VIOLETS

Sow the seed in May, and when in flower in August and September transplant in well enriched beds; soon after the snow is off in the following spring they begin to bloom and throughout the spring will give a profusion of flowers. **Blue, pkt., 10c.**

THUNBERGIA

Black Eyed Susan—Four feet, beautiful climbers for hanging baskets and lawn vases, flowers trumpet-shaped. **Mixed Colors, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

VINCA ROSEA—Periwinkle

Ornamental free blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome pink and white flowers. Seeds should be sown early and then the plants will bloom the first summer. **White, White with Eye, and Pink, pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c. Mixed, pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.**

VERBENAS

Plants grown from the seed are not only cheaper, but are strong and vigorous in growth, with rich, dark foliage, and continue in bloom until cut off by heavy frosts. Sow seed early in cold frame boxes in light, sandy soil, in a sunny window, or it may be sown thinly in shallow drills in open ground. When the young plants are well started, they should be thinned or transplanted to stand 12 inches apart in a row.

Mammoth Verbenas

DEFIANCE—Brilliant scarlet, rose and pink shades, purple and blue shades; Lutea, yellow, very fine; white, extra choice. Named varieties mixed. Splendid mixture. All of the above varieties, **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

WILD CUCUMBER

This is the quickest growing climber in our list. Grows wild, self-sown, in many parts of the west. It will grow 30 feet in one season. It is thickly dotted over with pretty white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.**

HARNDEN'S GIANT FLOWERED ZINNIAS

Zinnias—Youth and Old Age

These attractive and decorative hardy annuals are most desirable plants for mixed borders or bedding purposes, and are remarkable for the profusion and duration of their flowers, which are extremely useful for bouquets. The double Zinnias are exceedingly handsome, the flowers being notable for their large size, fine form, brilliancy and diversity of color. The plants come quickly from seed and are easily transplanted.

Tall Robusta, Giant Flowered

The flowers are of enormous size, thickly set with velvety petals. The plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely, and make excellent material for groups or cutting. **Crimson, flesh, scarlet, violet, yellow and white. Special Selected Mammoth Mixed, per pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 30c; 1 oz., \$1.00.**

ZINNIAS—Continued

Elegans Fl. Pl., Double Flowered

Plants are of vigorous growth, about 3 feet in height and very profuse of bloom. The flowers are extremely double, and very brilliant in color.

BURNT ORANGE, CRIMSON, MAROON, OLD ROSE and YELLOW—Price, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 75c.

RED RIDING HOOD—1 foot. Of compact form and covered the entire season with little button-like, intense scarlet flowers not over an inch across; as a border plant it is highly effective. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

DOUBLE CRESTED AND CURLED—The flowers are large, the petals being twisted and curved into most graceful forms. The colors comprise all the brilliant shades characteristic of the Zinnias. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c.

DWARF DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

CHOICE MIXED—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

HOW TO GROW SWEET PEAS

First of all **PLANT EARLY**, just as soon as the ground can be dug and is not sticky. **DIG DEEPLY**. If you are growing sweet peas every year, try and prepare your ground in the fall, and dig 18 inches deep, mixing manure thoroughly in the subsoil. The surface soil in which the seed is sown should not contain manure. If you start in the fall you will find you can sow earlier in the spring. If you can't secure manure, use bone meal or commercial fertilizers containing phosphate and potash. Cover the ground an eighth of an inch with these and then dig in and mix thoroughly with the soil. Sow the seed three inches deep if on sandy soil, or two in clay.

The roots should not be allowed to become too dry. Water applied thoroughly once or twice a week, preferably early in the morning or in the evening, is usually better than light sprinkling more frequently.

For the aphid or plant louse, spraying with solutions of some tobacco extract or whale-oil soap is usually effective; and for the Red Spider, which also causes trouble at times, spraying with pure water is usually sufficient. A frequent change of location has also been found important.

A better growth of the vines and earlier blooming often result from planting seed late in the fall instead of early in the spring.

The blooms should be picked before they form pods or the plants will soon stop flowering.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

These new Sweet Peas are distinguished for their gigantic size, frequently measuring two inches across; the bold, erect standard, which is uniformly waved, crimped and fluted in exquisite fashion; the charming blendings of harmonious colors, the exceedingly long flower stems, which make them unexcelled for cutting, the great profusion of flowers and the large number of flowers on the stem.

AMERICA—Red striped. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Standard bright rose, wings primrose with flush of rose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ASTA OHN—Soft, pinkish lavender self. Large and very wavy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

COUNTESS SPENCER—The original giant flowered Spencer, clear pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

DOBBIES CREAM—Best cream. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

FLORENCE MORCE SPENCER—White blush, pink edge. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE—A very large, finely waved bluish lavender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

GLADYS UNWIN—Clear light bright pink with deeper shade at edge of standard; texture heavy. This attractive large waved Unwin is practically a Spencer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

HELEN LEWIS—Orange pink with bright orange standard. (Orange Countess.) Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

ILLUMINATOR—Brilliant orange, scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

KING EDWARD VII—The best pure red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

NUBIAN—Fine chocolate color. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c.

WHITE SPENCER—Large white seeded. The finest white and the most perfect of any in existence. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

SPENCER MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Butterfly Varieties

KING WHITE—Best white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

MARGARET ATLEE—Most beautiful deep cream, pink sweet pea. Color warm salmon pink, perfectly suffused over cream ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

MARIE CORELLI—Bright glowing crimson. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

MRS. HUGH DICKSON—Buff, apricot and rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

OTHELLO—Deep rich maroon, very dark. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

ROSABELLE—A very large and rich bright rose colored variety. An improvement on Marie Corelli. Rosabelle should be grown by everyone, as it is bright and telling and the vines are strong. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

SWEET PEAS—Continued

STERLING STENT—Metallic salmon. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 85c.

THOMAS STEVENSON—Giant flame-colored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

WEDGEWOOD—A lovely self blue. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c.

VERMILION BRILLIANT—A brilliant scarlet Spencer of splendid form. The standard is very bold and beautifully waved. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c.

Harnden's Large Flowering Grandiflora Varieties

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

AMERICA—Carmine striped and splashed on white ground. Open form, good size.

AURORA—Orange-rose, striped on a white ground.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Crimson pink, shaded white; wings white, shaded pink.

BLACK KNIGHT—Very deep maroon, shaded black.

BLANCHE FERRY—The popular pink and white.

DAINTY—White, daintily edged with pink.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—Magnificent pure white.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER—Clear purple, tinted violet.

DOROTHY TENNANT—Rose purple.

HON. MRS. E. KENYON—Fine, large, clear primrose.

JANET SCOTT—A grand, deep, rich pink.

KATHERINE TRACY—Soft rosy pink, light edges, large flowers.

KING EDWARD VII—Dark bright crimson, large flowers.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Large flower, distinct shade of lavender.

LORD NELSON—Deep navy blue.

MISS WILLMOTT—Brilliant orange-pink; very large.

MRS. WALTER WRIGHT—Rose purple, changing to blue when full matured.

OTHELLO—Deep velvety maroon. By far the finest of the dark-colored.

PRIMA DONNA—A magnificent pure pink.

QUEEN ALEXANDRIA—Bright geranium red, almost pure scarlet.

HARDEN'S SPECIAL MIXTURE SWEET PEAS—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Christmas or Winter-Flowering Sweet Peas

A separate class that has become popular for greenhouse forcing. They start blossoming in from eight to twelve weeks from sowing and blossom uninterruptedly for weeks.

CHRISTMAS PINK—Pink and white.

CHRISTMAS WHITE.

Any of the above: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

YARAWA—The color on opening is rose, changing as the flower develops to a light pink standard, tinted buff, blush wings (Spencer). Pkt., 15c.

AMARYLLIS BULBS

The Amaryllis is a window garden plant, producing under the simplest conditions one, two or even three spikes two feet or more high, which are crowned with from three to six large trumpet-shaped blooms which last long in good condition.

JOHNSON—The flowers of this magnificent variety are large and of fine crimson color, striped with white. Large bulbs, each, 45c; prepaid, 50c.

BELLADONNA—A fall blooming sort with beautiful shell pink flowers on stems 18 to 24 inches high. They are exceedingly fragrant and very free of bloom. Each, 35c; prepaid, 45c.

CANNAS

No other bedding plant will give the same uniformly good results in our varied and trying climate. They do well in all sections of the country, and stand pre-eminently at the head of the list, succeeding in any sunny position in any kind of soil, but responding quickly to liberal treatment. For best results the beds should be spaded two feet deep and a liberal amount of well-decayed manure of any kind thoroughly incorporated, and at all times supplying water freely. For best effect plant in large masses of one color, setting out the plants 2 feet apart. Unless otherwise noted, 2 for 15c; per doz., 75c. If to go by mail, add 10c per doz. to cover postage.

ALLEMANIA (Orchid Flowered)—Pleasing dark salmon with golden markings.

AUSTRIA—Pure canary-yellow; fine large open flowers, with few reddish dots in the center of the two inside petals.

BURBANK—Giant orchid flowers of rich, sulphur yellow, inner petals dotted with rich red; an excellent variety, blooms early and continuously. Foliage green and very compact. Height 4½ feet. 10c each; doz., \$1.00.

DAVID HARUM—Bronze foliage; flowers scarlet, dotted crimson, 3 to 3½ feet.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH—Very deep crimson; fine individual blooms in large trusses; 4 feet.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN—Yellow, with bright red spots; 4½ feet.

CANNAS—Continued

FIREBIRD—A remarkable Canna with perfectly formed flowers of a brilliant cardinal-red; flowers are from 7 to 8 inches in diameter, foliage is of heavy texture. 4 feet. **Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.**

ITALIA—Orchid-flowering type; great, crinkly petals of clear yellow; irregularly overlaid with varied shades of orange scarlet; 5 feet. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

KING HUMBERT—Nothing to equal it for "blazy" effects in bedding. Easily ahead of all bronze leaved Cannas, both in foliage and flower. Color fine orange-scarlet, flaked carmine. Grows 4 to 4½ feet high and makes fine large clumps. (Orchid Flowered.) **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

MARTHA WASHINGTON—Dwarf, 3 feet. A handsome broad flowered rosy pink.

MRS. ALFRED F. CONARD—A most remarkable variety, with exquisite salmon-pink flowers of largest size in erect and abundantly-furnished heads, freely produced; 4 feet. (Orchid Flowered.) **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

MRS. KATE GRAY—A gorgeous Canna; of intense scarlet, very often the large, rich, showy blossoms are streaked with orange. One of the most dazzling of the green foliage type. (Orchid Flowering.)

PANAMA—The color and markings of this splendid Canna are unusual. The rich orange face of the petals is bordered with a broad edge of golden yellow. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

PENNSYLVANIA—Large orchid flowered, scarlet; overlaid with orange; 5 to 6 feet.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM—Elephant Ear

For obtaining tropical effects in lawn and garden planting, this beautiful plant takes a prominent place. Grows well in any garden soil, but should have plenty of water and good, rich soil to obtain best results. **Extra large bulbs, 50c each; \$5.00 per doz. First size bulbs, 40c each; \$4.00 per doz. Add 10c each for extra large, and 7c for first size, if to go by mail.**

GLADIOLUS

A Choice Selection of the Very Finest Gladiolus Grown

This class of summer flowering bulbs is doubly valuable for the brave field show of bloom, and for its generous supply of cut flowers. Gladiolus flowers last longer when cut than most any other flowers, and develop in water to a greater perfection than if left on the plant.

GLADIOLUS do best in a sunny location, a good sandy loam suits them best; they will do equally well in heavy soil if the drainage is perfect. Well rotted stable manure is the very best fertilizer. To get the best results the manure should be spread over the ground in the fall and dug in early in the spring by deep spading. Sheep manure is a good substitute and can be applied in the spring. Plant the bulbs 6 to 9 inches apart and from 2 to 4 inches deep, the large bulbs can be planted 4 inches and the small bulbs about 2 inches deep. If Gladiolus are wanted by mail, add 10c per dozen for postage. Single bulbs mailed without additional charge.

AMERICA—Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out; color a beautiful soft-flesh pink; orchid-like in its coloring and texture; growth and habit perfect. **Each, 5c; doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.**

AUGUSTA—Splendid pure white with blue anthers. A lovely variety. **Doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.**

BARON HULOT—Rich violet-blue. **Each, 10c; doz., 75c; per 100, \$5.00.**

HALLEY—Salmon White Blotched. **Each, 5c; doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.**

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A striking shade of light scarlet; one of the most effective both in the border and when cut. **Each, 5c; doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.**

PRINCEPS—Immense wide-open flowers of a rich, dazzling scarlet, marked with white on the lower portion, which serves to intensify the brilliancy of the scarlet. **Each, 5c; doz., 60c; per 100, \$4.00.**

MADEIRA VINE

One of the best and most popular climbers, not for the flower, which is insignificant, but for its leaves, which are small, dark green and very dense. Vine is of slender growth and will succeed in any location, doing best, however, in a sunny sheltered place. Not hardy. Strong tubers. Large roots. **Each, 5c; 3 for 12c; doz., 50c; postpaid; 100 for \$3.50.**

TUBEROSES

EXCELSIOR DWARF PEARL—Mammoth—One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer-flowering bulbs. By skilful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March in the greenhouse or hotbed; and for a succession they can be planted at intervals as late as July. For flowering in the open border plant about the middle of April, or as soon as the ground becomes warm.

EXCELSIOR DOUBLE PEARL—Extra large bulbs. **Each, 5c; per doz., 40c; per 100, \$2.50.** If wanted by mail, add 12c per dozen extra.

DAHLIA BULBS

Dahlias do not seem to be appreciated, but there is no finer flower for late fall blooming. Coming as they do at the end of the season with their bright colors, they lend a cheery appearance no other flower can give.

Cactus Dahlias

The Cactus variety has long, twisted petals of unusual charm and color, making this a distinct variety over the older sorts.

Unless otherwise noted, price, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50. If to go by mail, add 10c each to cover postage.

COMRADE—Clear salmon pink.

CLAUDIUS—One of the very best; bright, bold crimson, of largest size, with long narrow petals. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

GENERAL BULLER—Rich velvety maroon, tipped white. Sometimes called the cactus.

GEANETTE—Fine clear yellow.

MAGPIE—A very distinct and striking flower. The color varies from delicate pink to rich maroon, sometimes solid pink with white tips; maroon tipped white and solid maroon flowers are not only on same plant, but are on same spray. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

QUEEN OF HEARTS—A beautiful pure white, with yellow at the base of petals.

SEQUOIA—Large golden bronze; fine form, on long, stiff stems.

Decorative Dahlias

This type of Dahlia is readily recognized by their larger blossoms and flat petals; are largely used for cut flowers, as their shipping qualities are superior to many of the newer type.

JACK ROSE—The best crimson for garden or cutting; that brilliant crimson red that makes the "Jack" Rose popular, and suggested the name.

LYNDHURST—Brightest vermilion; the best bright red for cutting. An early, free and continuous bloomer, with long straight stems.

MELODY—One of the finest, being of splendid regular form with full high center and reflexed outer petals. Color clear canary yellow, tinting to creamy white at the tips.

MINNIE BURGLE—A champion variety, producing flowers of gigantic size, and remarkable beauty. The best in existence; in color, a glowing and most brilliant scarlet. The flowers are of perfect Decorative type, and borne upon long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. Each, 45c; doz., \$4.50.

MINNIE McCULLOUGH—Very striking. Soft golden yellow, tipped bronzy red; effective under artificial light, perfect form, on long, erect stems.

PERLE DE PARC—Very large white with long, stiff stems.

SYLVIA—Deep pink, tinting to flesh pink at center; large, perfect form, on long, stiff stems. One of the best.

YELLOW DUKE—Canary yellow, quilled petals, a giant flower on long stems.

Unless otherwise noted, price, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50. If to go by mail, add 10c each to cover postage.

New Century Dahlias

These magnificent single varieties are all of free branching habits, flowering early, profusely and continuously throughout the season.

CREAM CENTURY—Color a rich cream. The plants are 5 feet high and bloom early, profusely and continuously until frost.

ROSE PINK CENTURY—The largest and best deep pink; enormous flowers on long 3-feet stems; sure and continuous bloomer, vigorous plant. Height 5 feet.

WILDFIRE CENTURY—Century size with the brilliant rich scarlet of the old Wildfire. Height 3 feet.

Unless otherwise noted, price, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50. If to go by mail, add 10c each to cover postage.

Show or Fancy Dahlias

A. D. LIVONI—Clear, bright pink, quilled petals, the best pink show dahlia.

DOROTHY PEACOCK—Large, perfect shaped flowers of a bright seashell pink color; very early, free and continuous blooming. Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

EMILY MAY—Yellow, blotched bronzy red.

PLESANCE—Intense vermilion red, very large and fine.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Deep yellow, finely quilled.

WHITE SWAN—Large, pure white.

Unless otherwise noted, price, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50. If to go by mail, add 10c each to cover postage.

PEONIES

PEONIES—Especially the modern introductions, are probably the most valuable and most beloved of all perennial plants. Planted in sun or semi-shade, in single clumps or long beds; or bordering lawns, shrub rows, and carriage drives, they give a grand display of large, fragrant blossoms of brilliant colors during June, followed by their exquisite foliage, which is very ornamental during summer months. They are also most effective for home and table decorations, and last longer in water than many other perennials.

PEONIES—Continued

Avoid buying cheap peonies, they require just as much care as the better kinds, and are disappointing in the end.

Unless otherwise noted, price, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00. If by mail add 5c each, 10c for 3, 25c per doz.

Pink Varieties

EUGENE VERDIER—Delicate flesh pink, very tall, free and very beautiful. Midseason.

FLORAL TREASURE—Color pale lilac-rose, large and showy midseason, extra good, one of the best commercial blooms.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Bright mauve pink color mixed with lilac, fragrant, strong upright stems. free bloomer, early, one of the best commercial pinks. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Red Varieties

MEISSONIER—Broad outer petals, brilliant purple amaranth, inner petals crimson, free bloomer.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA—This is the old fashioned red, the most brilliant of all red Peonies. Early and splendid cut flower.

White Varieties

FESTIVA (Drop White)—True, large, full, double; creamy white with crimson spots in center. Dwarf. Late.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—The best known Peony. Flower of immense size—7 to 8 inches in diameter—snow white with some red spots on the edge of the center petals. Very sweet. Early.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Guard petals milk white, tinted flesh, center creamy white with crimson spots, large globular flower on stems of medium height, free bloomer, midseason. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

PERENNIAL PLANTS

AQUILEGIA

Columbine—The Columbines are one of the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants, producing their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage, and are highly prized for cutting.

CANADENSIS

Common American Columbine—The native bright red and yellow variety.

CHRYSANTHA—White long-spurred flowers.

CHRYSANTHA—Yellow long-spurred flowers.

COERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Bright blue and white long-spurred flowers. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

HARDY ASTER CLIMAX

A wonderfully new flowered light blue Hardy Aster. Without question the most showy of all. These plants will give perfect satisfaction the first year. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

COREOPSIS

Tickseed—June to October.

LANCEOLATA—2 feet. Large orange-yellow flowers, much prized for cutting. Per plant, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Large Flowered, Hardy, Old Fashioned

Clumps—The fragrant old-fashioned kind that you have seen alongside the farm house and in the old-fashioned garden.

AUTUMN GLOW—Rose Crimson.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow.

INDIAN—Indian Red.

OLD HOMESTEAD—Pink.

VICTORY—White.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

DIELYTRA

Bleeding Heart—One of the most beautiful hardy border plants. Flowers in early spring with rose-colored heart-shaped flowers on under side of stem. Perfectly hardy. Per plant, 20c.

FLAVA

Lemon Lily—Crowned by beautiful lemon-colored flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter and delightfully fragrant. May and June. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA COMPACTA

Is a very satisfactory hardy plant; begins to bloom in early summer and blooms until frost; brownish red center; petals shaded into rings of orange, crimson and red. Long stems, fine for cutting; perfectly hardy. Per plant, 55c; doz., \$1.50.

HIBISCUS MALLOW MARVEL

Without exception the finest production in the Hardy plant line in years. They make a bush-like growth from 4 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet across. The flowers are

PERENNIAL PLANTS—Continued

of an enormous size, frequently 8 to 10 inches in diameter, ranging in color from fiery crimson through various shades of red, pink and white. Should be in every garden, as it is perfectly hardy, will thrive in any locality or kind of soil, and blooms continually from July until late fall.

PINK MALLOW MARVELS—Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

RED MALLOW MARVELS—Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

WHITE MALLOW MARVELS—Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

HOLLYHOCK

For planting among shrubbery or forming a background for other flowers it has no equal. The Hollyhock requires a deeply dug, well-drained soil. Double white, double yellow, double maroon, double rose, double red, double mixed. **Per plant, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

JAPANESE IRIS

Iris Kaempferii—These magnificent Iris are among the most beautiful of summer flowering plants, and are becoming more popular every season. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue for 5 or 7 weeks. The flowers of most varieties are of immense size and rival the Orchids in their rich colorings. Extra choice varieties mixed. **Per plant, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

GERMAN IRIS

Iris Germanica—The German Iris is one of the most desirable of early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden is complete without a collection of these beautiful so-called "Flags." Unnamed mixed colors. **Per plant, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

LARKSPUR

Delphiniums—These are deservedly popular plants of easy culture, perfectly hardy. They will establish themselves in almost any garden soil, but love best a well-enriched, deep soil and sunny positions, and do best planted in the early spring. Cut out the old flower spikes as soon as they have finished flowering, and an almost continuous display of bloom will be the result.

BELLADONNA

The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. **Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.**

FORMOSUM

The old favorite dark blue with white center; 3 to 4 feet high. Very vigorous, free-flowering, and one of the best. **Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.**

HARDY PHLOX

Two to four feet, depending upon the variety. Very few flowers give more satisfaction than the better varieties. Hardy, blooms from June to October.

RICHARD WALLACE—Pink.

THE PEARL—White.

ATHIS—Salmon.

AMORANDA—Rose.

MME. P. LANGIER—Dazzling crimson; extra good.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

SHASTA DAISY

A very beautiful hardy plant. Blooms through the whole summer. Flowers very large, pure white on strong stems. **Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.**

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Carefully selected, two-year-old, out-door grown, and grown on their own roots, not grafted.

ROSES may be grown in any open, sunny position, if possible sheltered from north winds and clear of all roots and shrubs. The best soil for roses is sod from an old pasture and well rotted cow manure. Dig the bed deep and if drainage is imperfect it must be provided for, as roses will not do well unless the ground is well drained. Spring is the best time for planting. Throughout the summer the surface of the soil should be cultivated weekly. The Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties can be set 18 inches apart and the Hybrid Perpetual varieties 2 feet apart.

Price, unless otherwise noted, strong, two-year-old plants, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—The largest, sweetest and best of all hardy roses; a genuine hardy ever-blooming rose; color rich crimson; its fragrance is wonderfully sweet.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY—A counterpart of the Red American Beauty, except in color; perfectly hardy everywhere; pure paper white, with bright, heavy foliage and strong growth. The bloom is perfect in form, on long stems.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—Continued

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Rich velvet crimson, changing to scarlet crimson. A magnificent rose and well known.

PAUL NEYRON—The largest flowers in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers; color deep, clear rose, very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high in one season, and each shoot tipped with an immense flower, often 5 inches in diameter.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Cherry crimson, large, fine form, good garden and exhibition rose, very strong grower and hardy.

FIELD-GROWN TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

Any of the roses below in strong, two-year-old plants, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00. If to go by mail add 10c per plant or postage.

EDWARD MAWLEY—A beautiful rich crimson, touched with maroon, with a delightful velvety gloss on the petals, which are large, forming a good-sized flower with high globular center.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Color vivid crimson with darker hadings, fine cupped form, very double and of large size.

GENERAL SUPERIOR ARNOLD JANSSEN—Finely formed long buds, of an effective deep, glowing carmine. A splendid long stemmed cut flower.

GRUS AN TEPLITZ—One of the brightest colored roses grown; when first opened it is dark rich crimson, changing to bright scarlet, shading to fiery red; blooms continually.

JONKHEER MOCK—The flowers, which are produced with the greatest freedom on long, stiff stems, are of large size and of perfect form, of a deep imperial-pink, the outside of the petals silvery-rose white; highly perfumed.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—As hardy as any of the Hybrid Tea Roses, and blooms from early spring until late frosts, fully as free blooming as any Tea Rose. Color delicate creamy white, large, full double flowers and very fragrant.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT—A splendid improvement on the original Killarney in every way. Color much deeper, more petalage.

KILLARNEY—A native of the north of Ireland. Strong upright bush, with beautiful deep bronze-green foliage; free lowering, bearing its massive flowers on long, stiff stems. In color, exquisite shade of deep, brilliant shell pink. Delightful tea fragrance, a continuous bloomer.

LADY ALICE STANLEY—A beautiful shade of coral-rose, the inside of the petals shading to flesh-pink with deeper flushes.

MME. LEON PAIN—Entirely distinct in color, a silvery-salmon, with deeper orange-yellow, shaded center, the reverse of the petals being a salmon-pink; flowers large, full and well formed; very free-flowering.

MILADY—Similar to Richmond in color, but far richer in the bud. Large and double, opening perfectly at all seasons of the year. In form and fragrance it resembles General Jacqueminot. Strong and sturdy in habit with excellent foliage.

MRS. AARON WARD—Strong, vigorous, but compact growth; the young foliage is unusually attractive, a rich, bronzy-green color, the flowers of which are of splendid form, full double, are equally attractive, when full blown, as in the bud state; in color a distinct Indian-yellow, shading lighter toward the edges. It is beautiful under all color variations.

MY MARYLAND—A very fine cut flower bedding rose, with the general habit and coloring of the Killarney, but showing a more decided rose-pink. Good free-branching type which gives flowers all the time.

SOLIEL D'OR (Golden Sun)—Thoroughly distinct in habit of growth; color a blending of reddish gold, orange, yellow nasturtium, red and pink, not found in any other rose, from which it derives its name, "Golden Sun." A strong, robust flower; petals well incurved, forming double flowers. The colors of this rose are not found in any other flower.

SUNBURST—A truly great rose, which is now classed with the American Beauty and Killarney. It rivals Mrs. Aaron Ward, being a rich coppery yellow of good size and form. Is a strong grower and having long, strong stems, is very fine for cut flowers.

HARDY CLIMBING OR RAMBLER ROSES

Any of the following roses in strong two-year-old plants, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00. If to go by mail add 10c per plant for postage.

Since the introduction of the Crimson Rambler, in 1894, this class of roses has continued to gain in popularity. Many splendid new varieties, both in single and double-flowering forms, have been added during the past few years.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—A new rose of great merit. A cross between American Beauty and an unnamed seedling; color a rosy crimson, similar to its popular par-

HARDY CLIMBING OR RAMBLER ROSES

—Continued

ent, and with the same exquisite fragrance, a quality rarely found in climbing roses. The plant is of strong habit of growth, making shoots from ten to fifteen feet in one season, and as hardy as an oak. The flowers are from three to four inches in diameter, of fine form, and are produced in great profusion, not only in May and June, but there is a fair sprinkling of flowers throughout the growing season.

CLIMBING MME. CECILE BRUNNER (Cl. Tea)—A rose of exceptional merit. The blooms are semi-double, bright rose in the center, shading off to pale pink at the edge and have a delightful fragrance.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The Crimson Rambler is the most popular of the Rambler varieties. It begins to flower about the middle of June and remains in flower longer than any other hardy out-door rose. It blooms in large clusters, with from 50 to 100 in a cluster, covering the vine its entire length with a solid mass of the most beautiful and perfectly shaped miniature crimson blossoms. It is vigorous in growth, often making shoots 10 to 12 feet long in one season. May be grown in any position. Pegged down to the ground in beds, trained to porch pillars, the side of a building, or on trellises.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Properly classed as a climbing rose; sweet scented, hardy and vigorous; a profuse bloomer; flowers double, bloom in clusters of from six to ten, with crinkled petals; buds pointed. Color a beautiful shell pink, lasting a long time without fading.

EXCELA—The flowers are very double; color crimson maroon, tinged with scarlet. The individual flowers are very large, for a climbing rose, vigorous dark green foliage, a great improvement over the crimson Rambler.

WHITE RAMBLER—A worthy companion for the other Ramblers. Same in habit of growth, form and flowers. Perfectly hardy; flowers borne in good-sized clusters. The pearly white flowers contrast nicely with those of the Crimson Rambler, and makes a beautiful display when planted together. Flowers are quite fragrant and last a long time after being cut.

YELLOW RAMBLER (Shower of Gold)—This variety produces masses of flowers in large clusters. The color is a deep golden-yellow, with orange shadings in the center. Enormous lateral branches are produced, which are densely clad with glossy green foliage that resists disease.

TAUSENSCHON—Entirely distinct, not only in Ramblers, but in climbing roses generally. The individual flowers are very large for this type of rose, being fully 3 inches across and of a most elegant and graceful form, not stiff or unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double Azalea. In color it is a most delightful shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded. These are produced in trusses of from 10 to 15 flowers, each truss a veritable bouquet.

BABY RAMBLER

A type of roses which are very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens about 18 inches high, producing in great profusion from early in the season until severe frost immense trusses of small flowers.

Any of the following roses in strong, two-year-old plants, each, 50c; doz., \$5.00. If to go by mail add 10c per plant for postage.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—The very best bedding rose in existence. It originated in Orleans, France, from a cross of the Crimson Rambler and a Polyanthus variety, and it may be called a perpetual blooming dwarf Crimson Rambler. The bush is vigorous, absolutely hardy, about 27 inches in height. Sometimes as high as 120 flowers have been counted on a single panicle.

PINK BABY RAMBLER—Large clusters of brilliant rose flowers; the edges of the petals are wavy, giving it a peculiarly graceful form.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER—Pure white flowers, showing the yellow stamens very prettily.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

The planting of shrubs and shade trees adds to the beauty of the home surroundings, whether city residence or country home. The effect produced in future years should not be lost sight of by anyone desiring to increase the value of property. Planting time is spring or fall.

All shrubs offered below are two or more years old, transplanted. Prices are f. o. b. at express office, Kansas City, Mo., but not prepaid.

ALMOND

Very desirable for early flowering shrubs. White and rose. Each, 35c.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued**ALTHEA**

Rose of Sharon—Produces its large Camelia-like flowers from midsummer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom. White, pink, red and purple. **Each, 35c.**

BARBERRY

Thunbergiana—Dwarf, neat, and dense of growth, yet graceful because of its drooping branches. Yellow flowers are followed by vivid scarlet fruits, the foliage changing in fall to scarlet and gold. **Each, 35c.**

CYDONIA JAPONICA

Japanese Quince—An old esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright coral red flowers; early in spring; very desirable for hedge. **Each, 35c.**

CALYCANTHUS

Sweet Scented or Allspice—A handsome shrub; flowers purple, with an exquisite flower and wood fragrance. **Each, 50c.**

DEUTZIA

Pride of Rochester—Early spring flowering shrub, with long, graceful spikes of white flowers from every bud or eye; handsome lawn shrub. **Each, 40c.**

DESMODIUM

A nice shrub; flowers in September; has sweet pea shaped flowers; rose. **Each, 40c.**

FORSYTHIA

Viridissima—Graceful drooping plant, with bright yellow sprays of flowers. **Each, 40c.**

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

Blooms profusely from July until frost, in immense white panicles, often measuring 10 to 12 inches, gradually changing to rose color. **Large plants, each, 45c.**

LILAC

Persian—This variety is a native of Persia and grows from 4 to 6 feet high with small foliage and bright purple flowers.

White Persian—White flowers delicately tinted with rose. **Each, 45c.**

Large Flowering White—A beautiful variety with large panicles of pure white flowers. Considered the best white variety. **Each, 45c.**

Common—The well-known old-fashioned lilac, so often seen in gardens. The flowers are bluish purple and very attractive. **Each, 40c.**

PHILADELPHUS

Mock Orange—Vigorous growing shrubs, with fine pure white flowers, and bright, handsome foliage. **Each, 35c.**

PLICATUM

Japan Snowball—Used extensively for decorating. Flowers pure white, large balls frequently borne in clusters of five or six. **Each, 50c.**

WEIGELIA

Candida—This is the best and most popular white variety. Of large size, erect and vigorous growth. Produces pure white flowers in June and July in great profusion. A valuable feature is that it blooms moderately throughout the summer, making it very valuable. **Each, 45c.**

Eva Rathke—The very best red-flowered variety. A continuous bloomer. **Each, 45c.**

Rosea—A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Flowers pink, rose and white. May and June. **Each, 45c.**

SPIREAS

ANTHONY WATERER—A valuable and distinct variety; color bright crimson; it is of dwarf, dense growth, never exceeding 30 inches in height; in bloom the entire summer and fall. **Each, 40c.**

BILLARDI (Billard's Spirea)—Branches are erect, crowned with narrow, dense spikes of rose colored flowers nearly all summer. **Each, 45c.**

BUMALDA—A very handsome Japanese species of dwarf, compact habit. A mass of bright rose colored flowers cover the plant during midsummer and autumn. **Each, 45c.**

PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)—A favorite variety and one of the best; it is a beautiful shrub, of medium size, with double white flowers in May. **Each, 45c.**

THUNBERGII—One of the most charming of all low-growing shrubs, with fine, delicate foliage, and a profusion of small white flowers in spring. **Each, 45c.**

VAN HOUTTEI—The grandest of all the white Spiraeas; it is of compact habit and a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season; but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of 20 to 30 white florets make up the raceme, and are set close along the drooping stems. **Each, 40c.**

HEDGE PLANTS

AMOUR PRIVET (Ovalifolium)—The great hedging plant, conceded the best plant for hedging purposes. Remarkable for the beauty of its evergreen foliage and strong, regular, symmetrical growth. Foliage dark green, very glossy and wax-like; hardy everywhere. Better than Boxwood. **Large plants, two years old, each, 10c; 25 for \$2.00; per 100, \$7.00.**

HARDY ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES

ARISTOLOCHIA RADICANS

Dutchman's Pipe—Hardy vine of rapid growth, large heart-shaped leaves and brown flowers, resembling a small pipe. Each, 40c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

Boston Ivy—One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA

Trumpet Vine—Clings to bark or walls; fern-like foliage, orange scarlet; trumpet-shaped flowers. Each, 40c.

CLEMATIS

For house fronts or pillar vines, nothing can surpass the Clematis in grandeur and in beauty.

The roots are perfectly hardy, although the tops die down to the ground every fall. In planting the roots the ground should be dug very deep.

The roots we offer are all three years old.

JACKMANNI—Probably the most beautiful climber in cultivation, with rich, deep, velvety purple flowers. Three-year-old-roots, each, 50c; prepaid, 60c.

HENRYI—A strong grower; flowers from 4 to 5 inches in diameter and pure white. Three-year-old roots, each, 50c; prepaid, 60c.

PANICULATA—This is a valuable Japanese introduction; one of the finest additions to our list of hardy climbers; a very strong, vigorous plant and as easily grown as the common. Each, 30c; prepaid, 40c.

CHINESE KUDZU VINE

Jack and the Bean Stalk Vine—A vine that will grow and flourish where nothing else will. Invaluable for covering fences, porches, old dead trees. Its large, bright green leaves afford a dense shade. It is hardy and will last for many years. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

HONEYSUCKLE

Halleana—White, sweet scented. Each, 25c; 3 for 65c; not prepaid.

MONTHLY FRAGRANT—Red and yellow, very fragrant; blooms all summer. Leaves tinged with reddish color. Each, 25c; 3 for 60c; not prepaid.

CHINESE WISTARIA

Beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long pendulous clusters of pale purple flowers; is very hardy. Each, 40c.

CINNAMON VINE

From the Oriental land; is one of the most charming climbers, and will quickly surround your arbor, window or veranda with a wonderful profusion of vines, covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers, making it a perfect bower of beauty—thriving everywhere and once planted will grow for many years. The vines often run 25 to 40 feet. Beautiful, hardy, entrancingly fragrant. Grows in shade or sun, wet or dry. No insects ever trouble, no winter harms. Once planted will grow a lifetime. Large roots, each, 10c; 3 for 25c; doz., 75c, prepaid.

BERRIES AND SMALL FRUIT

STRAWBERRIES

CULTURE—To produce large fruit, keep in hills, pinching runners as soon as they appear. In the winter a covering of straw or leaves will protect the plants. Do not cover them, however, until the ground is frozen, and then not so deep as to smother them. Remove covering before growth starts in the spring. Plant in rows, 3 to 3½ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches in a row. **DIP PLANTS IN WATER AS SOON AS RECEIVED**, and bury the roots in moist, shady ground until you are ready to set them out; **NEGLECT AN HOUR OR SO IS OFTEN FATAL**. These to come by express. Do not ask us to ship by freight. Delivered at express office, Kansas City, Mo.

FERTILIZATION—All the varieties offered are perfect flowering (by sexual) except where marked **P.**, or **pistillate**. The latter must have a row of perfect flowering sort every nine or twelve feet to pollinize their blossoms. Care must be taken to mate all varieties marked **P.** with perfect varieties bearing at the same time.

PROGRESSIVE-EVERBEARING—With us this variety has proven to be the best of all. The plant is very healthy and is a rampant grower. The berry is not so large as the Dunlap, which it resembles, but is somewhat firmer. And the flavor of this berry is the best you ever tasted. It is the sweetest berry possible to produce and when it comes to quality, there is nothing that will excel them.

Price—25 for 70c; per 100, prepaid, \$2.25; not prepaid, 25 for 60c; per 100, \$2.00; 500 for \$8.00.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued

Price—25 for 50c; per 100, \$1.50, prepaid; not prepaid, 25 for 40c; per 100, \$1.25; 500, \$4.25; 1,000, \$7.50.

SENATOR DUNLAP—Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality, ripens early and continues for a long time.

P.—WARFIELD—Medium to large size, beautiful regular shape tapering to rounding point. The Warfield is a very highly colored berry. Dark glossy red, prominent seeds. Flesh is deep red, which extends through to the center and retains color after picking. It has a spicy sub-acid flavor, tart enough to be a fine relish. Moderately firm, keeps fairly well in storage.

BRANDYWINE—This is a large to extra large roundish berry, deep blood red color, flesh is bright red with prominent attractive yellow seeds. It has a peculiar individual high flavor. Juicy sub-acid, very good and firm. Especially popular for home use and with commercial growers as market berry. It is also an ideal canning berry, owing to its dark red color and high flavor.

Late Varieties

GANDY—Is a well known standard variety, from medium to large size. Roundish oval berries, slightened at the tip, deep red to scarlet color with bright red flesh. The Gandy is an excellent berry with brisk tartness that is very pleasant. With its pleasing appearance makes it one of the best selling berries on the market. Flesh very firm, so that the berries stand shipping well.

AROMA—Is the most profitable and dependable strawberry grown. Very large and roundish, having the ideal berry shape. Bright scarlet red, glossy smooth surface, prominent yellow seeds. The flavor is deliciously aromatic, hence the name Aroma. The flesh is firm and velvety with smooth solid texture, withstanding a great deal of handling. Hundreds of car loads of this variety are shipped from Ozark (Missouri) country all over the United States. It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory, dependable, all-around strawberry than the Aroma.

P.—SAMPLE LATE—Has the ideal strawberry shape, resembling that of top rounded at the point. Very dark red, attractive color with prominent seeds, which turn red as the berries ripen. Flesh bright red, ripens and colors evenly. Very good quality. Will compare favorably with the Aroma in size and color.

BLACKBERRIES

Per doz., 75c; per 100, \$4.25; not prepaid.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy, enormously productive. Medium size. Only half as many thorns as a Lawton or Kitatinny. One of the most prolific varieties grown.

ELDORADO—The berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together. Very sweet and melting. Have no hard core.

RASPBERRIES

Per doz., 60c; per 100, \$3.25; not prepaid.

KANSAS BLACKCAP—An old favorite and one of the best home varieties. Medium size, vigorous grower.

CUMBERLAND—The largest of all Blackcaps. Healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes, that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, quality fine. Good market berry and good shipper.

ST. REGIS (Red)—An early variety and wonderfully prolific. The first or main crop being far greater than that of any other variety known. It succeeds upon all soils, and the canes are absolutely hardy. It fruits on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By that date berries begin to ripen upon the young cane, which continue to produce berries in increasing numbers until severe frost. The berries are bright crimson, large size, and surpassing quality. Rich, sugary, with full raspberry flavor. They are exceedingly meaty, firm texture and keep in good condition longer after being gathered than any other red raspberry. **Per doz., 60c; per 100, \$3.75.**

GOOSEBERRIES (2 Year Old)

Price—Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; 50 for \$4.50; \$8.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES—Plant in good rich soil and give a liberal dressing of manure every season. Regular pruning every year is essential for the production of fine fruit.

DOWNING—Large, handsome, pale green and of a splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

HOUGHTON'S—Small to medium; round, oval; pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender, enormously productive.

CURRANTS

Two-year-old. Price—Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00.

LARGE CHERRY—The largest of all red currants. Berries sometimes measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Bushes are short and very vigorous growers. Best variety for the home garden.

WHITE GRAPE—The largest and decidedly the best white variety and one of the best for the home garden.

BERRIES AND SMALL FRUIT—Continued**GRAPES**

Two Years Old. Price—Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$12.00; not prepaid.

CONCORD (Black)—Too well known to need much description; is considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive, bunches large, compact; berries large and juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed well almost anywhere.

BRIGHTON (Red)—Bunch medium to large, quite compact, fresh, rich, sweet, and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black)—Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; hardy and prolific; a good market berry, ripens about two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA (White)—One of the leading white sorts; bunch large, shouldered, compact; berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, vinous and sprightly; quality good; skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

FRUIT TREES

We can furnish strong two-year-old fruit trees grown in this climate by an old experienced fruit tree grower. Trees will be ready for shipment from March first to March fifteenth, weather permitting. If large quantities are wanted send us your list and we will make you special prices. All fruit trees listed are delivered to express or freight houses, Kansas City, Mo.

APPLES

Price—Each, 45c; bundle of 10 for \$4.00.

Summer Apples

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large; round, bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich flavor; July.

CAROLINA (Red June)—Medium size; red, flesh white, tender, juicy; abundant bearer. Last of June.

Autumn Apples

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Large, regular, smooth, with fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear yellow ground; flesh white. August and September.

RAMBO—Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red; mild, tender, productive. September to November.

Winter Apples

DELICIOUS—A prolific bearer and good keeper, one of the most popular winter apples, a good commercial apple, always brings top prices.

JONATHAN—Fruit medium; round, skin yellow, nearly covered with dark red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored.

WINESAP (Medium)—Dark red, sub-acid; abundant bearer; a favorite market variety.

CRAB-APPLES

Price—Each, 45c; bundle of 10 for \$4.00.

HYSLOP—Almost as large and as early as the Strawberry apple; deep crimson.

LARGE RED SIBERIAN CRAB—About an inch in diameter; yellow, scarlet cheek; bears young.

PEACHES

Price—Each, 40c; bundle of 10 for \$3.50.

CHAMPION (Freestone)—Very hardy; matures about August 15.

ELBERTA (Freestone)—Finest yellow freestone in cultivation; family favorite. Last of July.

OLD MIXON (Cling)—Pale yellow, August.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Fruit large, oblong, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, excellent, freestone. Last of July.

PEARS

Price—Each, 45c; bundle of 10, \$4.00.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID—Valuable for table and market. September and October.

BARTLETT—Large size; very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly.

SECKEL—Small; skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet and juicy. August and September.

PLUM

Price—Each, 45c; bundle of 10, \$4.00.

POTTAWATOMIE—Very hardy; an immense bearer; fruit yellow, overspread with bright pink. July.

WILD GOOSE—Rich crimson. July.

DAMSON—Fruit small, oval; skin purple, flesh melting and juicy, rather tart. September.

CHERRIES

Price—Each, 65c; bundle of 10, \$6.00.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather.

CHERRIES—Continued

ENGLISH MORELLO—Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent and good; very productive. August.

MONTMORENCY—This is a cherry of the Early Richmond class; some larger and about ten days later; a strong upright growing tree and good bearer. By experienced horticulturists considered one of the most valuable varieties.

APRICOT

Price—Each, 45c; bundle of 10, \$4.00.

MOORPARK—Yellow with red cheek; juicy, sweet and rich; freestone; very productive.

QUINCE

Price—Each, 45c; bundle of 10, \$4.00.

K. C. BRAND FARM SEEDS**Ask for Farmers' Special Pink List on Farm Seeds**

K. C. Brand Farm Seeds are tested for both purity and germination.

Prices on farm seeds change so often that every ten days or so we issue a list which we call "**FARMERS' SPECIAL PINK LIST on Farm Seeds.**" This list will give you the very best prices on all farm seeds. We will gladly send this to you at any time; also, in case you are wanting a larger quantity of seeds, send us a list of what you need and we will make you special quotations. We deliver all farm seeds to Kansas City Express and Freight Depots, but do not pay the freight.

ALFALFA

ALFALFA (Medicago-Satava)—As a general rule good corn ground is good ground for alfalfa. It can in most cases be grown profitably on any land on which corn is successfully grown to a maturity. It requires a well drained, thoroughly pulverized soil, free from weeds, and the soil should be in good condition with regard to moisture at time of seeding. Alfalfa may be seeded successfully either in the spring or in the months of August or September. Seed can either be drilled or broadcasted. It requires from 20 to 25 pounds of seed per acre for drilling and 25 to 30 pounds when broadcasted. Alfalfa from one seeding can usually be expected to endure ten years; in some cases it will die out in three to four years, and in other instances fields fifteen to twenty years old are yielding heavy crops.

CLOVER

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—This is regarded as the most valuable of the Clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover and is a dependable all-round variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under to add fertility to the soil. Will grow in most any soil, makes excellent hay. Sow from 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (Trifolium-Repens)—Excellent for pasture, usually mixed with red top or Kentucky blue grass makes fine feed for sheep or cows. Is used in mowing lawns with blue grass and will grow well in shady places. Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre.

JAPAN CLOVER (Lespedeza Striata)—Low perennial, spreading habit; stands excessive drouth well; flourishes on poorest soil in Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and other Southern States. Makes good hay and stock eat it readily. Also is valuable for turning under as green manure. Sow broadcast about 30 pounds per acre.

ALSIKE, or SWEDISH CLOVER—This is one of the hardiest varieties known. It is perennial and does not winter kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of clover, and is suitable for either hay or pasture. When sown with other grasses, it forms thick undergrowth and greatly increases the yield. It is frequently sown both with Medium Red Clover and with Timothy, and the quality of hay thus produced is excellent. It is finer and more leafy than Medium Red Clover, although it does not grow so high. It is very fine for honey bees, and cattle prefer it to other clovers. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER—Sometimes called Tree Vine Clover, on account of its very rank growth. Is probably the most valuable of all the clovers for fertilizing purposes. Foliage, flower and stem much darker than the medium red clover. Also makes good hay when mixed with timothy or red top, as it ripens about the same time, being later than medium red clover. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

SWEET CLOVER (White-Blossom)—Sweet Clover meets the approval of most every farmer who has given it a trial, as a valuable pasture and soil restorer. For sheep, cattle and horses it is hard to equal and its blossoms will give more honey when used for bees than any other clover. This clover thrives on poor soil when scarcely nothing else will grow and nothing surpasses it for bringing back fer-

CLOVER—Continued

tilty to the soil in the shortest time. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high with branches, extremities of which bear abundant fragrant flowers. Sow in the spring or fall; sow about 1 to 15 pounds to the acre.

We would advise our customers to plant the White Blossomed variety, as it is hardy and makes much better feed. The yellow variety is an annual only. Some farmers prefer the unhulled seed in its native state, and for this reason we quote both the hulled and unhulled.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS**Ask for Farmers' Special Pink List on Farm Seeds**

We test our field seeds just the same as garden seeds and send out nothing that does not show a good germination.

RECLEANED GRASS SEEDS—We are listing below the different grasses for all purposes that will thrive and do well in this section of the country. Our grass seeds are **high grade recleaned seed. Will send samples on application.**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa-Pratensis*)—Among all the grasses for pastures, meadows, ball grounds, golf link lawns, polo grounds and all school and public grounds, the Kentucky Blue Grass ranks first; it is the **Great American Grass**. The farmer knows its good qualities and the city people know that there is nothing more beautiful than a well kept blue grass lawn. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre for meadow and pastures, 50 to 75 pounds per acre for lawns.

MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca Praltensis*)—A permanent pasture grass; grows from 2 to 3 feet high and is the earliest and most nutritious of grasses makes excellent hay, and cattle will thrive on it. It grows better in poor soil than any other grasses. The roots grow from 12 to 15 inches into the ground. It can stand extremely dry weather; also will stand more freezing than any other variety. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Geomerata*)—Orchard grass in many respects is superior to other grasses. It stands drouths, grows well in the shade and under trees; does well on wet or poor ground. Is excellent feed for cows and will produce more rich milk than blue grass. Is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all winter. Makes a heavy sod and well established will remain for years. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*)—Timothy in this section of the country is used more extensively for hay than any other grass. It is relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses, and yields more nutritious matter than any other grass. Farmers in this country know its qualities and in great many instances sow it with Alsike or Red Clover. When used alone sow 15 pounds to the acre; when used with clover, sow 7 to 9 pounds of timothy and from 5 to 10 pounds of clover.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*)—This is the standard grass of the South and is used in Oklahoma, Texas and other Southern states for both pasture and hay crops. Is also used for lawn purposes, as it runs over the ground rapidly, forming a dense tuft; will not stand cold weather and is not used north of southern boundary of Kansas, but is a drouth resister and will stand all kinds of hot and dry weather. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

BROMUS INERMIS, or HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS—A wonderful drouth resister, and stands severe cold equal as well. Next to alfalfa this is one of the most promising grasses sown in the Western states and where rainfall is light. Its nature is to stool out and does not show up well the first season as it does the second, and seldom produces seed until the second year. It is very highly recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural Stations. It is sometimes used in mixtures as follows: Bromus Inermis, 10 pounds; Orchard Grass, 10 pounds; English Blue Grass, 10 pounds. Can either be sown in the fall with winter wheat or early in the spring. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italcum*)—A quick growing grass and is often used as a nurse crop for Kentucky Blue Grass and in lawn mixtures. Will make a quick showing and is used where something green is wanted in a hurry; it is of no use for permanent pastures, as it only lasts two years. Sow 35 to 40 pounds per acre.

PERENNIAL ENGLISH RYE (*Lolium Perenne*)—A hardy rye grass which grows well on clay soil and withstands drouth reasonably well; grows quick and is a good pasture grass. This has been used by the Kansas City Park Board for large plats where the soil is not good and has given good satisfaction, making a good sod. White Clover is sometimes used with this when used for lawn purposes. For pasture sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre; for lawns 40 to 60 pounds to the acre.

FANCY RED TOP (*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—A grass particularly adapted for wet soils and for ground that washes. It is often sown with Alsike Clover, which, together, makes a good hay. Is quicker to start than any other grass and on moist soil will grow about two feet high, and on grass

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS—Continued

Ask for Farmers' Special Pink List on Farm Seeds

ely or poor soil one foot high. If used for pasture should be fed close, as after it has gone to seed cattle will refuse it. It is also used for terraces and patches in lawns, where blue grass will not grow. Sow from 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

SUDAN GRASS—In Sudan Grass Western farmers have a crop that will add thousands of dollars to their profits every year. It is especially valuable to the Western sections, where other tame grasses cannot be grown and hay is scarce.

It yields from four to six tons of excellent hay per acre. Horses and cattle are very fond of it and will leave almost any kind of roughage for Sudan Grass, cleaning up heads, blades and stalks.

Sudan Grass is generally planted in rows about thirty-six to forty-two inches apart, using from two to four pounds of seed per acre. It should not be planted until the soil has become warm in the spring. Planting in cold soil only delays germination and dwarfs the early growth. It can be sown any time during the summer as a catch crop, so long as seventy to eighty days intervene before the date of the first expected frost.

Some of the most desirable characteristics of Sudan Grass are its drouth-resisting qualities, its ability to produce on thin land, and its quick maturity under ordinary conditions.

If you want some good hay even in a drouth, plant Sudan.

WILD RICE (*Zizania Aquatica*)—An annual which sows itself in the fall about the middle of September, lies dormant in the winter and in the spring commences to sprout as soon as the water gets warm, reaching the surface about the first of June. It grows very rapidly in 1 to 4 feet of water, reaches a height of 7 to 10 feet and ripens late in August or early in September. It should be planted broadcast from a boat, early in the fall before the seeds get dry, and before the ice forms, in 1 to 3 feet of water, having a mud bottom. If the water is over 4 feet deep, or if it is stagnant, it does not do as well as when the water is moving gently. As an attraction for wild fowl it can not be equalled and it is largely used on private shooting grounds to attract water fowls.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*)—Johnson grass is only sown in Southern states, Southern Kansas being about as far north as it can be successfully grown, as it is very easily winter killed. Is a rapid grower, with long cane-like roots and stalks and leaf resembles sorghum. Will grow in almost any ground that will grow corn and on good soil will make a very large yield. Sow about 25 pounds to the acre.

GOLDEN MILLET—This variety in ordinary climates is the heaviest yielder of all the millets. It has produced from 4 to 5 tons of hay to the acre and from 70 to 80 bushels of seed; however, it will not stand a drouth as well as the Commons and Siberian Millets. Sow 25 pounds to the acre.

COMMON MILLET—It is the most hardy of the commonly grown varieties, enduring drouth the best and giving better returns on poor soil. The hay is of finer quality than the Golden, but does not yield as heavy. It is also very early. Sow 25 pounds to the acre.

MANITOBA, or HOG MILLET—The seed is very rich and thus especially valuable as hog feed. A very much prized peculiarity of this millet is that the seed ripens while the stem is yet green. Thus if cut promptly can be threshed for seed, while the hay, after being threshed, will make excellent fodder. Sow 25 pounds per acre.

SIBERIAN MILLET—It is claimed to be the most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all of the essential merits of any of the older sorts, and exceeding them by far. A heavy yielder and excellent hay. Sow 25 pounds per acre.

BROOM CORN—If given proper attention broom corn is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can raise. There is a market at all times for strictly first class brush, and no pains should be spared in an effort to produce this quality. Oklahoma leads the world in quantity produced and in a great many instances the best quality. We are listing below the two varieties which are most commonly used. One acre of broom corn will produce from 1 to 2 tons of brush and nearly 40 bushels of seed. Plant in drills, rows about 3½ feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row.

MISSOURI EVERGREEN—This broom corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high and is of the standard variety; stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine. Its great value is that it will not get red in the field before it is cut, but it is strictly a green variety of brush, commanding a high price. Will produce well on ordinary corn ground. Sow 10 pounds to the acre.

OKLAHOMA DWARF—Originated in Oklahoma, is of the dwarf variety and is earlier than all other varieties. Brush long and well fibred and is a drouth resister. On new breaking it does splendidly, leaving the ground in fine condition for a fall wheat crop; only a slight discing to prepare the soil; averages 5 feet in height, making it convenient

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS—Continued

Ask for Farmers' Special Pink List on Farm Seeds

for pulling brush; is a great yielder, often making 1 to 3 tons of fine long brush to the acre; stalks make excellent fodder if cut at once after brush is pulled. Sow 10 to 20 pounds per acre.

COW PEAS

WHIPPOORWILL—The most popular variety in this section of the country; makes fine hay and very valuable for fertilizer, when turned under. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and broadcast $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. **Per bu. of 60 lbs., market price.**

NEW ERA—About two weeks earlier than the Whippoorwill. Not such a rank grower and will make finer hay. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and broadcast $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. **Per bu. of 60 lbs., market price.**

CANADA FIELD—Used more in the North for hog feed; a big yielder and good hay. Also used for pigeon feed by all raisers of pigeons. **Per bu. of 60 lbs., market price.**

SOY BEANS as a feed take the place of oil or gluten meal. Feeding them to milch cows, fattening cows or hogs, they have given astonishing results. Sow broadcast, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. We have two varieties—the Early Yellow and the Late Mammoth—the latter should only be planted in Southern states, as they are very late in maturing.

EARLY YELLOW SOY BEANS.

LATE MAMMOTH SOY BEANS.

SAND, or HAIRY VETCH—This is a valuable forage plant. Belongs to the pea family, but the vines grow much longer and have more abundant foliage. It is also very valuable as a soil builder, as it restores nitrogen. It is an annual, but drops its seed freely and will come up year after year on the same ground. Sow with oats, barley or rye, etc. It succeeds on almost any soil and should not winter kill.

Sow vetch in fall. The ground is then covered before winter, which prevents washing. Also sow in April and you can cut in July, the second crop being a fine hog pasture during the summer. Yields from 10 to 15 tons per acre green feed. Sow 20 pounds to the acre.

SPRING VETCH—Similar to Sand Vetch, but sown in the spring only.

TEOSINTE—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. The stalks containing much saccharine matter, are very nutritious. It can be cut several times during the season, yielding enormously. One seed will sometimes produce 20 to 60 stalks or shoots, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about 4 pounds of seed to the acre. Plant in drills 3 feet apart and 2 or 3 seeds every 12 inches in drill.

WHITE NAVY BEANS—The standard white beans of medium size. Plant in drills so as to cultivate with a horse. 25 to 30 pounds enough to sow an acre.

PEANUTS (White Jumbo)—This is the standard variety for roasting. The peanuts are three times as large as those of the ordinary Spanish peanuts. The nuts proper grow in fine double jointed hulls of beautiful white appearance; are from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 1 inch in length, and of fine flavor. An excellent variety worthy of the highest recommendation.

EMMER, or SPELTZ—This is a remarkable grain and should receive the attention of all farmers. It is a species of drouth resisting barley and not inclined to rust. It will produce a fair crop under almost any condition of climate, but grows best in dry prairie regions with hot summers, giving excellent results. Thrives on poor land and stony ground. All animals eat it greedily and fond of the straw. Sow 70 to 80 pounds per acre very early, same as barley or oats.

Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for Your Hogs or Sheep

Owing to the frequent market changes on all kinds of grasses and field seeds, it is impossible to make prices at the time we make up our catalogue. We kindly ask our customers to write us for our Special Pink Field Seed List.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Main standby of the English farmer in raising choice mutton. Perfectly hardy and of remarkable fattening properties. Easily grown. One acre will pasture 36 head two months; lambs will make a gain of from 8 to 12 pounds per month. Pigs and cattle are also extremely fond of it. A very rank grower and bears heavy manuring and high cultivation. Sow at intervals of several weeks and secure a supply of good feed. Sow in June. Rape should be fed in August, though if a first crop be cut about 4 inches from the ground an aftergrowth would be useful later. Does well sown with oats. If soil is rich and clean sow broadcast, otherwise in drills, and cultivate same as corn. Poultrymen will do well to sow a small patch to feed green to growing chicks. Can be sown on wheat stubble, furnishing excellent pasture late in the fall. Broadcast, it takes 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

SORGHUMS, or CANE—In ordering these sorghums or canes state whether you intend to sow for syrup or for fodder.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS—Continued

Ask for Farmers' Special Pink List on Farm Seeds

EARLY AMBER CANE—This popular and well known variety is the earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and sugar. Succeeds well from Texas to Minnesota.

EARLY ORANGE CANE—A well known variety adapted to the Southwest. It is from 8 to 10 days later than the Early Amber.

KANSAS ORANGE—A late variety and an excellent one for syrup and forage.

FORAGE, or FODDER CANE—Cane seed is now grown to a considerable extent for stock feeding. It yields heavily. It can be raised anywhere, and is sown extensively in dry regions where grasses do not do well. Because of its sweetness it is greatly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. For forage sow 50 pounds to the acre. **Ask for market prices.**

FETERITA is a far better drouth resister than milo, kaffir corn or any of the forage plants. It is a variety of the Durra group, recently introduced from British Egyptian Sudan. It produces stalks of medium size, bearing 10 to 12 leaves and a large upright head, well filled with pure white or bluish white seeds.

The grain is larger than that of milo and softer than kaffir. Its feeding value is equal to either milo or kaffir. It is about 25 days earlier than kaffir and yields considerably more; 80 bushels per acre was reported this season. The increased yield and the earliness of this variety will bring it to the front rapidly.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE (Milo)—Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooling from the ground, like White Milo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripening. On account of the branching habits this grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or 2 plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart.

DWARF MILO MAIZE—It differs from the Standard Milo Maize in being dwarfed, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, according to the amount of rainfall, and is straight-necked. The advantage of this straight-necked feature is apparent in gathering, feeding and cutting heads.

The Dwarf Milo Maize should be planted the same as kaffir or milo and cultivated the same as Indian corn. It can be fed in bundles or in head to work horses, cattle and hogs. Stock seem to prefer it to corn and it has a laxative effect on them, keeping them in good condition.

While our stock is especially selected for straight heads, owing to the constant tendency to revert to the crook-necked type there will be a few crook-necked in the field.

Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel and broadcast 1 bushel to the acre.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—It grows 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a strong stem with enormous wide leaves. The stalks keep green and are brittle, making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle and horses. The seed makes very fine chicken feed, and is universally used for that purpose. The heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the seed heads. For the grain sow in rows 3 feet apart, 3 to 5 pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel, either broadcast or in drills.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS—We are always ready to make prices on the following farm seeds:

Seed Oats, Barley, Rye, Flax, Buckwheat, Hemp, Sunflower, Canary, Peanuts, Castor Beans.

HARDEN'S SELECTED SEED CORN

See Farmers' Special Pink List for Prices on Seed Corn

WHITE VARIETIES

All of our seed corn is grown by a corn specialist and has been carefully selected. Nothing is sent out which does not show a high test of germination. We offer the following varieties as long as stock lasts:

BOONE COUNTY WHITE (110 Days)—Boone County White is a very large, white corn, something like Silver Mine, but larger and later in maturing. Ears are well filled out at both ends, cylindrical, 9 to 11 inches long, averaging 20 rows, some 18 and 22. Grain very deep; a little rough. Cobs white, of medium size. Boone County is a show corn, and has carried off many premiums offered at corn contests—state and county fairs.

IOWA SILVER MINE (100 Days)—Silver Mine is deep grained, pure white, rough topped, with a small white cob. Ears run from 9 to 12 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels, solidly set on ears well filled out at butt and tip. The cob being small, it dries out rapidly, and can be marketed early. This corn is a drouth resister, maturing in hot climates where early drouths are frequent. Stalks medium height, very leafy, with broad blades, frequently bearing 2 ears weighing 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. This variety is a safe crop anywhere in the corn belt, and in all the Southern states, including Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

HARNDEN'S SELECTED SEED CORN— Continued

EARLY ADAMS—A small white corn which can be planted early in April and will make feed by the middle of July or first of August; can be planted nearly once again as thick as ordinary field corn; is used by our market gardeners for early roasting ears. On account of the high price of feed corn it will pay you to plant a few acres of this corn.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL (90 Days)—The stalk is short and thick. The ears grow long on the stalk, from 7 to 12 inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging 16 rows of grains. The grains are pure white, very deep, compact and heavy. The cob is small. It makes a superior quality of corn meal. Also used for roasting ears on account of its close resemblance to sweet corn when green. Can be planted as late as July 15 for this purpose.

HICKORY KING (110 Days)—This is an entirely distinct variety amongst the white corn, combining the largest grain with the smallest cob. A single grain will completely cover the cob of an ear broken in half. It is a great yielder, giving more shelled corn to the acre bulk of ears than any other variety. It is satisfied with any kind of soil, and will produce good, strong stalks, bearing two, and occasionally three, good ears. A good drouth resister. We recommend it very highly.

ST. CHARLES (Red Cob) (110 Days)—**Superior Feeding and Silage**—Pure white corn with red cob, ears large, moderately rough, deep grain. Stalks grow very leafy and heavy and will produce enormous yields of corn for husking crop or prove a mortgage lifter for silage.

Being a native of St. Charles County, Missouri, this variety is best adapted to the Southern states for a husking corn and is in great demand in the Eastern and Northern states for ensilage and fodder purposes.

YELLOW VARIETIES

REID'S YELLOW DENT (110 Days)—In answer to the question, "What is the most popular variety of yellow corn in the United States?" we should be compelled to say Reid's Yellow Dent. This corn was originated by Mr. James L. Reid, of Illinois, many years ago, and in fixing the type he made a good job of it, for the highest skill of experts have failed to change it for the better. It certainly is a thoroughbred. We offer the pure type of this leading standard variety, which stands among the best all around purpose Yellow Dent corn grown.

Color deep yellow, with lighter cap. Grain very deep, closely packed; butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Slightly rough, with grains dented on top. Leaves and stalks of Reid's Yellow Dent make the finest ensilage and fodder.

Reid's Yellow Dent is adapted to central and southern portions of Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, southeastern Nebraska, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia.

IOWA GOLD MINE (100 Days)—Next to Reid's Yellow Dent this variety is most popular yellow corn grown. It is successfully raised in most every state in the Union, and is the all-purpose corn. A good yielder, either on hill or bottom ground, and is about 10 days earlier than Reid's Yellow Dent. Makes excellent feeding corn and is very valuable for ensilage, on account of the heavy growth. Ears are medium length and small-cob, grain deep and pure golden color and closely packed.

GOLDEN BEAUTY (110 Days)—The ears are of perfect shape, with from 10 to 14 straight rows of bright golden yellow grains, remarkable in size and filled out completely to the extreme end of the cob. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it vastly superior for grinding into meal. The grains are not of a hard, flinty nature, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shriveled. The ears are easily shelled, although the kernels are firm on the ear, and in every respect as perfect a type as could possibly be had. Golden Beauty matures in 100 to 110 days from planting and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH (90 Days)—This variety has smaller ears than the late kinds, but is valuable, as it matures early. Planted as late as July 4, it has fully matured by October 2. The ears have from 14 to 16 rows, growing 8 to 10 inches in length, slightly tapering. The kernels are closely set together on the cob, and of a light orange color. The stalks usually grow 6 to 8 feet in height, producing 1 to 2 good ears. Our seed of this variety has been grown for us with special care from the original stock.

MAMMOTH CALICO DENT (110 Days)—This variety is perhaps the largest and best yielding corn that we have today; it is an improvement over the old Bloody Butcher and is considered one of the best varieties for feeding purposes, as it is not flinty like some other corns. This corn made a remarkable yield for us this season, averaging fifty bushels to the acre, and considering the dry season which we have had, it made more corn to the acre than any variety we have grown this year.

SEED POTATOES, NORTHERN GROWN

All transportation charges must be paid by the buyer.
No Potatoes sent C. O. D.

See Farmers' Special Price List for Prices on Potatoes

WE ONLY HANDLE POTATOES FOR SEED PURPOSES, and contract from growers in the NORTH who make a SPECIALTY OF GROWING SEED STOCK. We do not sell home grown potatoes for Northern potatoes like a great many commission firms on our market. Good Northern stock will not only make a better potato but will yield from 25 to 75 bushels more to the acre.

WHEN TO SHIP—As a general rule we can ship seed potatoes during the first or second week in March, but if the weather is cold we will not ship until it moderates and danger of freezing is over.

LARGE LOTS—If wanting larger lots of potatoes than quoted, if you will send us quantities of the different varieties we will be glad to make you special prices.

CULTURE—Potatoes can be grown in any soil provided it is well drained, but if grown on sandy, rich soil they will be of better quality than if planted on clay soil. The sets should be planted from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the time of planting, in rows 3 feet apart and 16 to 18 inches in the rows. If planted 1½ feet by 3 feet there will be about 9,700 hills in one acre, and it will take between 600 to 700 pounds, according to the size of the sets, to plant it.

EXTRA EARLY TRIUMPH—Most desirable variety for the South, and is there considered the earliest potato in existence. A handsome, round variety which matures before the Extra Early Ohio, and is wonderfully productive. The tubers are not large, but are of a nice, medium size for early use; round as a ball, and a beautiful deep pink color. For several years it has been the most popular variety in the Southern states, and hundreds of carloads are shipped to the Northern markets, and bring fancy prices. Not so desirable for main crop or Northern growing.

RURAL NEW YORKER—One of the largest yielding varieties in existence. Large and unusually smooth, with few shallow eyes; skin white, as is also flesh, which is of superior quality. Medium late and the best drouth resister. There is no other potato of more handsome appearance than the Rural New Yorker. Although it is a large yielder it grows but few and small vines. It is very hardy and will stand the heaviest manuring without getting scabby or spotted. For this reason it is one of the most desirable varieties for farmers and potato growers near large cities to grow for main crop for market.

BURBANK—The best and most prolific of all late varieties. Uniformly long and slightly flattened. Entirely free from knots and the eye even with surface. Its flesh is finest texture and very free from black spots. Cooks white as flour and is of the finest flavor. This is the ideal potato for late planting and many gardeners plant them all during June and some as late as July first. We recommend them very highly.

IRISH COBBLER—The yield is very large for an early variety—equal to some of the late ones. Form oval and round; skin lightly netted, creamy white and having few eyes, which are quite shallow—some even with the surface. Flesh pure white and of the finest quality—not exceeded by any early variety. Keeps perfect until spring, when it starts large, strong and vigorous sprouts. Its strong growth, earliness, uniformity, large yield, fine quality and very handsome appearance have brought the Extra Early Cobbler right to the front as a profitable variety for market or home use.

EXTRA EARLY OHIO POTATO—Our Specialty; a Grand Potato—The Extra Early Ohio is fully two weeks ahead of the Early Rose, and is a general favorite with potato growers and marketmen alike, and is the most profitable potato they can possibly grow. The sprouts are very strong, the vines grow erect and are easy to cultivate. Maturing early, it brings the highest prices and the land can be used for another crop that does well on any soil suitable for potatoes. The tubers grow compact in the hill, are easily dug, with very few small ones—nearly every potato is of marketable size; has few eyes, which are even with the surface. With heavy manuring, close planting and good culture a very large and profitable crop can be expected; 200 to 275 bushels per acre is not an unusual yield. Our stock is the Red River stock, direct from the North, and good, pure strain.

EARLY ROSE—A little later than Early Ohio and much larger in size. Is smooth and of handsome rose color. A big yielder, often running 300 bushels to the acre on good soil. Quality fine for either baked or boiled.

PARIS GREEN—We handle annually large quantities of Paris Green for destroying potato bugs. Write for our prices before buying.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER AND LAWN DRESSING

Good profits can only be obtained from good crops. Good crops can only be produced from good soil. There is only one way to keep soil good; that is to use a Fertilizer in some way or other—must either use stable manure, commercial fertilizer or plow under a green manure, such as clover, cow peas, soy beans, vetches, etc. Stable manure often contains many weed seeds and the ground must be idle for a crop of clover or a green fertilizer for at least one season; therefore, we recommend commercial fertilizers, such as pulverized sheep manure, bone dust, nitrate of soda where quick results are wanted.

Good fertilizer will prepare the soil so that it can be depended upon to produce good crops. To those, if any there be, that doubt the efficacy of fertilizing the land, we say, try an acre or two as an experiment. The result will speak for itself. Our prices include sacks and cartage to depot in Kansas City, Mo., 1,000 pounds of one kind at ton rate, except where 500-pound or 1,000-pound price is quoted. We cannot break bags except as noted.

PRACTICAL FERTILIZATION—To enable the farmer to understand more thoroughly the science of fertilization, we here dwell lightly upon the required elements for production of maximum crops:

AMMONIA, or NITROGEN, tends to promote leaf or foliage growth. You will find it in various combinations. In the form of salts or nitrates it is readily available. All ammoniates must be reduced to soluble salts by the soil bacteria before they can be taken up by the plant. By the application of ammonia on land that is low in humus the general foliage and root growth is stimulated and the amount of vegetable matter in the soil is multiplied many fold, in other words, humus is grown.

PHOSPHORIC ACID tends to ripen the plant earlier, bring out full, solid kernels in grain and give color to fruits and vegetables. A moderate application of phosphoric acid, in hastening maturity, will get your fruit and vegetable crops on the market ten days or two weeks earlier than if not fertilized. This will often more than double returns from your crops.

POTASH—The importance of this element should not be overlooked. It acts as a strong feeding tonic to all crops, giving healthy body to grain and luscious flavor and high color to fruit. In the form in which we carry it it is a wonderful insecticide and fungicide. For root affections of grain and forage crops and scab, etc., of potatoes and other truck it is unequalled; no market product, the keeping qualities and general appearance of which is desired to be first class, should be grown without an application of Potash.

BONE MEAL, HIGHEST GRADE—It is ground fine and is an excellent top dressing for lawns, grass lands, farm and field crops, also for mixing with potting soil. Price, 5 lb. sack, 40c; 10 lb. sack, 70c; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lb. sack for \$3.25.

NITRATE OF SODA—Nitrate of soda is not a substitute for other manures, but we recommend it as the cheapest and best form in which to apply nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use nitrate of soda in addition to other fertilizers. If your object is to grow maximum crops you must in some way furnish the plants with nitrogen. No matter what manure or fertilizer is used the nitrogen must be converted into nitrate before the plants can use it. Price (subject to market changes), per lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.15; 25 lbs., \$2.50.

HOW TO USE NITRATE OF SODA—Remove the lumps before using and break them up, which can be done by pounding. Use as a top dressing at the rate of 100 pounds per acre on the following vegetables, when plants are well established: Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumber, Celery, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Spinach, Onions.

For Asparagus, a top dressing of 250 pounds per acre just as soon as the first shoots make their appearance.

For Strawberries, a top dressing of about 100 pounds per acre after the plants have blossomed.

For the Home Garden apply as a solution one ounce to two gallons of water.

WIZARD BRAND PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

This is the best and strongest in fertilizing and enriching elements, as it contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, ammonia and potash in liberal proportions. Produces immediate and lasting effect. Promotes steady and rapid growth. It is very convenient to handle and easy to use. It is in concentrated form. In fact, the most efficient and practical fertilizer of today. Sheep manure is carefully selected, dried, pulverized and screened.

For Lawns—Pulverized sheep manure is the best possible fertilizer for the lawn. It should be applied by sprinkling lightly over the grass, same as one would sow grass seed. It requires no raking in. The color is not conspicuous and there is no objectionable odor.

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER AND LAWN DRESSING—Continued

For the Garden—After the crop has been harvested in the fall, the garden should be given a good coating of sheep manure. In the spring put on another light coat and turn it under, or sow lightly in the rows. By the use of this fertilizer large crops will result; they will mature early and they will be of superior quality. This product is the best fertilizer for the home garden yet offered.

For Public Parks—Sheep manure is used on some of the best public parks in this country, including the beautiful park system of Kansas City. It is more efficient, easier to apply and has less odor than other fertilizers, and does not have to be raked up.

For Truck Garden—Sheep manure is the best fertilizer for the truck garden, producing better and earlier crops of onions, celery and other vegetables.

For Flower Beds—Free blossoming can be induced, or increased, by judicious use of sheep manure. Sprinkle it carefully in the beds and both foliage and blossoms will be large and vivid in color. A teaspoonful or so stirred in the soil about the roots of each plant two or three times during the season will give you astonishing results. Always water plants thoroughly after fertilizing.

Quick acting and safe. Valuable for mixing with potting soil. Makes rich liquid plant food. Put up as follows: 5 lb. box, 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$10.00; 1,000 lbs., \$18.50; 2,000 lbs., \$35.00.

We will make special prices in larger lots. Write us, giving quantities wanted.

NITRAGIN

For Alfalfa, Clovers, Vetches, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peas, Beans—Carries no Weeds or Plant Diseases—Enriches the Soil—Stimulates Growth—"Nitragin" Increases Yield—Makes Fertile Soil.

PRICES:

½ acre size (shipping weight 4 ozs.)	\$0.50
1 acre size (shipping weight 8 ozs.)	1.00
2 acre size (shipping weight 1 lb.)	1.80
5 acre size (shipping weight 2½ lbs.)	4.00
10 acre size (shipping weight 5 lbs.)	7.50

Postage or Express Extra.

FOOD FOR FLOWERS

RED SNAPPER (Plant Food)—A rich and nutritious fertilizer for house plants and flower gardens. Makes plants grow and blossom. 2 lb. box, 50c; 12½ lbs., burlap sack, \$1.50.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING MATERIALS

SPRAY AND HAVE BETTER FRUIT

We Handle Every Year Large Quantities of Spraying Materials. Write for Special Prices. In Larger Lots

We Can Save You Money.

NOTICE—Poison and liquids can not be sent by mail.

PRICES—On account of the scarcity of many articles which go into spraying materials, the following prices are subject to change.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Paste)—The best of all arsenical insecticides; does not burn the foliage and as it shows white you can tell just what has been sprayed; sticks well to the foliage; death to all leaf-eating insects. Apply at the rate of 1 oz. to 1 gal. 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.60. Special price on large quantities.

LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION—A perfect scale and fungus destroyer; special for plum and peach trees, which need fall and spring treatment; cures peach leaf curl. Use during dormant period. Protect the hands with gloves when applying. Dilute with ten parts of water. 1 qt. can, 30c; 2 qt. can, 40c; 1 gal. can, 60c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—The finest and best article of its kind made in America. Ready for immediate use. Works freely, without clogging, in any spraying machine. To be diluted 25 to 50 times with water and sprayed. The uniformity of its consistence permits of very fine spray and consequent large economical distribution of a small quantity evenly over a large area of surface. Prevents black rot, mildew and rust. Destroys fungous growth on vegetables.

PARIS GREEN—For potato bugs and other eating insects. Ask for prices.

CUT WORM KILLER—We now offer STERLINGWORTH CUT WORM KILLER as a preparation, which is quick and sure in effect and non-poisonous to animals. It is so alluring to cut worms that they are irresistibly attracted to it and eat it in preference to any vegetation. One pound is sufficient for 175 plants when in hills, and 150 linear feet of plants when in rows. Put up as follows: 1 lb. sprinkler top boxes, 30c each; 5 lb. tin cans containing sprinkler top box, \$1.25 each.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING MATERIALS— Continued

TOBACCO DUST—For dusting plants affected with aphids; also used on squash vines and melons, and now largely used for fumigating. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

SURE-NOXEM—A fine powder which kills many injurious insects without injury to the foliage. Use Sure-Noxem to destroy Currant Worms, Gooseberry Worms, Cabbage Worms, Sow Bugs, Aster Beetles, Pear Slugs and Potato Bugs. Put up in the following size packages: Price—1 lb. sifter top package, 20c; 5 lb. package, 60c; 10 lb. package, \$1.00.

SULPHATE OF IRON—A solution of sulphate of iron and water at the rate of two pounds to one gallon of water will kill dandelions, and if used several times will drive them from your lawn. Should be thoroughly dissolved and lawn sprayed with a spray pump; will not injure blue grass. 1 lb., 10c; 3 lbs. for 25c; 10 lbs. for 75c.

PRUNING COMPOUND—This paint has a heavy oil body which dries on the cut of trees or shrubbery, an elastic film, will last as long as paint can be made to last. It will thoroughly seal up the open wound. It should by all means be used after pruning trees or shrubbery. Per qt., 50c; per gal. can, \$1.50.

ARSENATE OF LEAD (Dry or Powdered Form)—½ lb. package, 35c; 1 lb. package, 65c.

Write for Special Price List on larger quantities.

NIKOTEEN is not only the best insecticide known, but is free from the risk of staining blooms or by drying unevenly, leaving a darker spot on the leaves, which cannot be said of the oily or soapy remedies.

Nikoteen bath or spray can be used on the most delicate foliage, plant or fruit, when diluted with water as directed.

Spraying of plants, etc., should be done late in the day, early in the morning or on cloudy days, so as to avoid the direct rays of the sun. With indoor plants a moderately cool room is to be preferred. One thorough, careful spraying will exterminate the insects then alive; but in cases where plants have been long infected a second one should be given to kill the crop from eggs on the ground which hatch after the first spraying was given. The above applies to plants in greenhouses or conservatories. Out-doors conditions are different and are affected by proximity to other unsprayed plants, shrubs and certain varieties of trees on which the aphids feed. Full directions with each package. 1 oz. bottle, 25c; 1¼ oz. bottle, 40c; ½ lb. bottle, 85c; 1 lb. bottle, \$1.50.

APHIS PUNK—This is the strongest tobacco paper on the market. Does not injure blooms and furnishes the easiest method for fumigation ever devised. Per box, 60c; case of 12 boxes, \$6.75.

ANT EXTERMINATOR—For destroying ants in house, lawn and garden. 1 lb., 30c.

KEROSENE EMULSION—Used as a summer wash against scale, plant lice and aphids. Ready for use by simply adding water. 1 qt. can, 50c.

HAMMOND'S THRIP JUICE—A contact insecticide for destroying sucking insects, such as: Aphids or Plant Lice, Red Spider, Black Fly, Thrips, White Fly Soft Scale and Mealy Bugs. Can be used either in greenhouses, hotbeds and is very valuable for outside work. To be diluted with water to the extent of one portion of Thrip Juice to forty parts of water. Price—½ pint can, 50c; 1 pint can, 85c.

HAMMOND'S COPPER SOLUTION—A fungicide to prevent rust and mildew on grape vines, rose bushes, gooseberry bushes, also will prevent pear and quince leaf blight, potato blight, melon blight, also tomato rot and carnation rust. When not in use keep this solution in a cool place. Price—1 qt. cans, each, 90c.

HAMMOND'S GRAPE DUST—A light weight powder fungicide, especially valuable for preventing mildew on roses, grapes and vining plants, such as cucumbers and melons. Put up in 1 lb. sifter top cartons. Price—Each, 25c.

SULPHUR (Powdered)—For mildew. 1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs. 60c.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—For protecting trees against climbing insect pests in a simple, economical and effective way. Tree Tanglefoot, a sticky substance applied directly to the bark of the tree. One application remains sticky on the trees three months, fully exposed to weather. Easily applied with small wooden paddle. One pound will spread 8 feet long by 5 inches wide, 1/16 inch thick. 1 lb. can 50c; 3 lb. can, \$1.50.

RAT SWAT—We have used rat swat in our stores and warehouses for several seasons, and consider it the best rat poison that has ever been offered. It mummifies the rat; and we have never been annoyed by the odor. Directions should be followed carefully. Put up as follows: Small package, 25c; medium package, 50c; large package, \$3.00.

CARBON BI-SULPHIDE—Used by grain dealers, seed dealers, etc., for killing weevil in different seeds and grains. Kills by evaporation. Also will kill tree borers if properly used. Small bottles, 30c.

RED SNAPPER PLANT SOAP—"Red Snapper" Plant Soap is a combination of insecticides of well known qualities that have been tried and found effective. It is made from three different ingredients, and serves as an excellent

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING MATERIALS —Continued

remedy for practically all the insect pests that affect plants. The fish oil soap which forms the body has been known for ages as an article that will drive the insects away. Put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. friction top cans, 25c each; which makes from 5 to 10 gallons of suds; also in 1 gal. cans for florists and gardeners, \$3.00 per gal.

SPRAY PUMPS AND GARDEN TOOLS

No. 25. BUCKET SPRAY PUMP—Brass barrels, throws continuous stream. Each, \$5.00.

No. 26. BARREL SPRAY PUMP—The **Lightning Barrel Spray Pump** has great capacity and will throw a solid, continuous stream or any size spray desired. The air is compressed into the air chamber, thereby giving an unbroken stream; with one stroke of the pump handle the pressure is retained so that the working of the pump handle is very slow, and yet giving a great force of water, which is accomplished by the compressed air chamber, making it the most rapid spray pump made. The agitator thoroughly stirs the liquids and prevents it from settling. It is provided with a brass strainer in the bottom of the suction barrel. The suction barrel is made of heavy brass, ground together so that all parts fit absolutely air tight, and will not corrode or rust out. This pump is easily and quickly adjusted to any barrel, provided with means of bolting to the staves of the barrel at the upper end. Complete with 15 feet of hose base and agitator, \$16.00.

No. 27. AUTO COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER—Holds four gallons; easily carried; one pumping will spray ten minutes. Galvanized iron, each, \$7.00; brass body, \$10.25.

No. 28. HAND SPRAYER—Lowell's extra long stroke for liquids. Each, 60c; for powder, each, 85c.

No. 29. SPRAY NOZZLE—Bordeaux and white wash. Each, \$1.25, prepaid.

No. 30. SPRAY NOZZLE—Vermorel, for general spraying. Single, each, \$1.25; Vermorel Double, each, \$2.40, prepaid.

No. 31. BARREL CART—For use with barrel, steel frame; diameter of wheels, 36 inches, with 2-inch oval steel tires; frame painted green, wheels painted yellow, all parts varnished. Without barrel, weight, 75 lbs., each, \$12.50; barrels extra, each, \$2.00.

No. 32. THE MYERS PORTABLE SPRAYER, With Cog Gear Spray Pump, Dasher and Jet Agitator—Made of extra heavy galvanized iron; capacity 12½ gallons. Suitable for greenhouse work, spraying trees, whitewashing, painting, etc. A general utility pump about the home.

MYERS PORTABLE SPRAYER, complete, with dasher and jet agitator, 15 feet hose, 8 feet pipe extension and Vermorel nozzle, price, \$25.00.

Bordeaux nozzle furnished instead of Vermorel, if specified on order.

No. 33. AUTO-SPRAY No. 5—The pump is made entirely of brass. It has two ball valves so arranged that they may be instantly cleaned. The threads are all cut, not rolled, so that there is no chance for leakage. Pump is double acting and will generate a pressure of 180 pounds.

We furnish with this pump 3½ feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch suction hose and a heavy strainer that keeps the hose from working out of a bucket or tank.

The strainer screen can be easily taken out of the strainer casting. This strainer has five square inches of screen surface.

The extension is extra and is very useful for spraying field crops. The extension is curved so that the operator can direct the spray up or down while using the pump in a horizontal position.

The knapsack tank is also extra and is essential where the sprayer has to be continually moved about, such as spraying rows of potatoes. Auto-Spray No. 5, pump, hose, nozzle and strainer complete, \$5.50; extension, 75c; galvanized iron reservoir (for use on potatoes or field crops), \$3.50.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

PURINA FEEDS

PURINA feeds are balanced rations composed of selected grains in the right proportions made from secret formulas and proven by tests to bring results. Why pay feed prices for a mixture of cheap grains, screenings, weed seeds or grit which not only give poor results but keep your fowls in poor health, becoming an easy prey for diseases and are a source of trouble and expense by loss of the birds and money spent for remedies. You can't get results when you feed all corn when corn is cheap or all kaffir when kaffir is cheap. Poultry is something like a gasoline engine, you will have trouble with the gasoline engine if you feed it gasoline with water in it the same as you will a chicken if you feed it food composed of screenings and cheap

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued

grains. You can buy cheaper feed, but per dollar spent PURINA will produce better results. These feeds, which have a world wide reputation, sold on a money back guarantee, certainly must be better than the ordinary. **Guaranteed average analysis on each original package.** PURINA book mailed upon request.

PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER—No investment will bring larger results than PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER as a growing feed, as a moulting feed, and as a laying feed. It is made of a secret formula from wheat middlings, wheat bran, corn meal, alfalfa meal, linseed meal, granulated meat, charcoal and salt. It should be fed in dry hoppers to all birds over one week of age. It insures vigorous chicks, a quick moult, and eggs in the dead of winter. It is packed in checkerboard bags. **Ask for Price List.**

PURINA CHICK FEED—Produces chesty chicks. The most important part of raising chicks is giving them the right feeds mixed in the right proportions. White diarrhoea and the loss of chicks generally is caused by feeding a cheap mixture containing screenings, weed seeds and chaff. Here is one feed above all others that has won the most new friends. It has saved the lives of millions of chicks and is the most popular and most used chick feed in the world. Don't risk future profits by using inferior or unknown chick feed. It contains wheat, corn, millet, kaffir, and milo maize and is not ground like ordinary feed, but is steel cut like coffee, thereby eliminating dust and fine matter. To get best results it is advisable to feed PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER with the chick feed the second week after hatching. It costs no more to feed them both because they will consume less chick food when they are fed the CHOWDER and the cost of one will counterbalance the other. If PURINA CHICK FEED and PURINA CHOWDER are fed together according to the feeding plan explained in the PURINA book you are guaranteed double development or money back during the first six weeks of a chick's life. Packed in checkerboard bags. **Ask for Price List.**

PURINA SCRATCH FEED—Like PURINA CHICK FEED, it is free from all dust and fine matter, not a grain or ounce is wasted. The formula is right and the quality of the ingredients insures the best results. PURINA CHICKEN CHOWDER, to get the best results, should be fed with PURINA SCRATCH FEED. It costs no more because if they are fed CHICKEN CHOWDER they will eat less scratch feed and consequently will counterbalance the cost. Chickens to produce eggs must have foods which have egg producing quality. You are guaranteed more eggs or money back if these two feeds are fed according to directions. Packed in checkerboard bags. **Ask for Price List.**

PURINA FATENA FEED—Is the result of months of experimental work. The object has been to produce a feed that would put on the largest percentage of gain in the shortest time at a minimum cost. Gains ranging from 25 to 50 per cent in seven to ten days have been tested and proved. Mix one part of PURINA FATENA with three parts of buttermilk and feed twice a day, at 8 a. m. and 3 p. m., feeding light the first day so as to have them hungry for the second day's feeding. After this give them all they will eat until the seventh day, when they will be ready for market. Birds weighing over 2½ pounds should have an addition to corn meal, as they need more solid feed. **Ask for prices.**

MODEL GRIST MILL

The mills are individually boxed—not crated. Simply no comparison with others—Model Mills last longer, do more and better grinding and have a broader range of usefulness.

Model Mills find wide utility anywhere. They grind all kinds of small grain without exception, shelled corn, wheat, oats, rye, split peas, hominy, as well as dry bone, dry shells, fine table or butter salt, roots, bark or any dry, friable substance. They make table meal good enough for anyone. They turn out a uniform grist, always.

Model Mills are adjusted by hand in a second to grind fine, medium or coarse. They do anything from coarsest cracking to finest grinding. No other mill has such range of usefulness.

Just the thing for poultry raisers and household purposes. For the kitchen, to grind coffee, etc., and feed or cracked corn for a small flock of chickens, the smallest size is used. The medium size, with larger burrs and heavier fly wheels, grinds more quickly and is a popular mill. For a large flock or several head of stock the largest size is best.

LIST OF SIZES AND WEIGHTS:

	Without Pulley	With Power Pulley	Wt., Boxed
No. 1—Each.....	\$4.50	Hand Power	28 lbs.
No. 2—Each.....		\$8.00	50 lbs.
No. 3—Each.....		12.50	85 lbs.

HUMPHREY'S CLOVER CUTTER—A machine that will cut clover or alfalfa any size. **Stand Clover Cutter**, weight 105 lbs., \$12.00.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued

HUMPHREY'S BONE CUTTERS—The only bone cutters that are practical vegetable and kraut cutters. Weight 115 lbs., \$14.00.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS—Each, 75c.

INCUBATOR THERMOSTATS—3-inch size, 85c.

INCUBATOR EGG TESTERS—Each, 35c.

BROODER THERMOMETERS—Each, 50c.

LEGBANDS—Per doz., 15c; per 100, \$1.00.

PIGEON-BANDS—Per doz., 15c; per 100, \$1.00.

SACK-RACK PARCEL POST EGG CARRIER—We have a limited number of this excellent egg carrier which we secured at a bargain and can sell them at 20c each while they last. 15-egg capacity.

MOE'S NEVER CLOG and WASTE PROOF HOPPER—This hopper is constructed on a principle hitherto unused. Does away with all trouble of feed clogging, no matter how coarse. The gradual enlargement to the base, together with the vibration of the fowls feeding from the trough, will force the feed downward. It is a great feed-saver. Every safeguard has been placed in the construction of the trough to prevent the birds from throwing out the feed. A trial will convince you that it is a hopper of the greatest merit. Manufactured of heavy galvanized iron. No. 35, 8½ inches wide, 12 quarts capacity, \$1.50.

MOE'S TRIPLE COMPARTMENT GRIT and SHELL BOX—Grit, shell and charcoal has now become a recognized essential part of the diet, insuring healthy fowls, and it cannot be more economically supplied than in one of these triple compartment boxes. No. 9, Moe's Grit Box, capacity about ¼ bushel, \$1.10; No. 90, Four Compartments, \$1.50. Can also be used as a feed hopper for little chicks.

MOE'S SANITARY FEEDING TROUGH—Can be used for feed, wet mash or water. The feed saved by using this trough will more than pay for itself in a few weeks. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in three sizes. No. 21, 12 inches long, 60c; No. 22, 18 inches long, 85c; No. 23, 24 inches long, \$1.25.

MOE'S WALL FOUNTAIN—Can be hung up out of the litter. Very easy to fill. A strong, substantial fountain at a low price. No. 26, of about 1 gallon capacity, 80c.

MOE'S STAR JAR FOUNTAIN and FEEDER—Any size Mason jar fits it. We do not furnish the jars, as everybody has them on hand, thereby saving the extra expense. Each, 20c; per doz., \$1.50.

ECLIPSE DRINK FOUNTAINS—1 qt. size., 35c; 2 qt. size, 45c.

ATTSATT WALL FOUNTAIN—1 gal. size., 75c; 2 gal. size, \$1.15.

The Attsatt and Eclipse Fountains can both be cleaned on the inside.

TRAP NESTS—This nest is made of galvanized iron and is 12 inches square. Each, \$1.50.

BROOD COOPS—Our Galvanized Iron Coops won't rust, and will last a lifetime; are rat, weasel, mink and skunk proof and mites cannot live in an iron house. It is dry and won't absorb moisture. It is easily cleaned and is perfectly sanitary. It is put together in grooves and slides, and is held solid simply by small bolts, which may be removed and the coop taken apart in a few seconds. Will hold about 25 chicks and one hen. Size of coop, diameter at bottom, 21¼ inches; height at center, 20 inches. Round, each, \$2.75; per doz., \$30.00.

PRATT'S FEEDS, REGULATORS AND REMEDIES

We carry a full line of PRATT'S goods, which we consider as good if not better than any other line offered. They are the oldest and largest establishment in the world, making these kinds of goods, and we think their success is attributed to the quality of the goods. We have handled a different number of remedies and regulators and find from experience that there is more demand for Pratt's goods, and naturally they must be better.

POULTRY REGULATOR—Pkgs., 30c and 60c; 12 lb. bucket, \$1.75; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50.

POWDERED LICE KILLER—Pkgs., 30c and 60c.

POULTRY DISINFECTANT—Qt., 35c; 2 qts., 60c.

CHICK LICE OINTMENT—Pkg., 25c.

ROUP CURE—Pkgs., 25c and 50c.

GAPE CURE—Pkgs., 25c and 50c.

CHOLERA CURE—Pkgs., 25c and 50c.

SOREHEAD and CHICKENPOX REMEDY—Pkgs., 25c and 50c.

SCALY LEG REMEDY—Pkg., 25c.

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD—3 lb. pkg., 30c; 6½ lb. pkg., 60c.

Horse and Cattle Remedies

ANIMAL REGULATOR—Pkgs., 30c and 60c; 12 lb. pail, \$1.75; 25 lb. pail, \$3.75.

COW REMEDY—Pkgs., 60c and \$1.20.

CALF TONIC—Pkgs., 60c.

HEAVE, COUGH and COLD CURE—Pkg., 50c.

VETERINARY LINIMENT—Bottles, 25c and 50c.

STOCK WORM POWDER—Pkg., 50c.

GERM-A-THOL DISINFECTANT—Bottles, 25c and 50c.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Continued

UNCLE BEN'S ANTISEPTIC NEST EGGS keep lice and mites off the hens and away from the nests. Each, 5c; doz., 60c.

REVENGE LICE POWDER—Is an oily powder that sticks to the fowls and has a lasting effect. Per pkg., 60c; large size, 95c.

STAR DIP AND DISINFECTANT—For dipping hogs, cattle, horses, mules, dogs, and disinfecting stables, pens, kennels, etc. Qt., 50c; ½ gal., 75c; 1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gal. can, \$6.25.

RED STAR MITE KILLER—Very effective for spraying chicken houses, nests, roosts, etc. 1 qt., 40c; ½ gal., 75c; 1 gal., \$1.25.

THREE D. D. D. FLY FINISH—Most effective fly killer on the market. Qt., 60c; ½ gal., \$1.00; 1 gal., \$1.50.

S. C. FLY FINISH—When sprayed will keep the flies off your stock and away from the barns. Qt., 50c; ½ gal., 75c; 1 gal., \$1.25.

BLOOD MEAL—Pure Blood Meal, or dried blood, is a great protein carrier and as an egg producer it stands high on the list. The grade we offer is especially prepared by a process which eliminates disease germs and other undesirable elements. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.35.

CRUSHED BONE (Fine or Coarse)—It is made from fresh bones from which the moisture has been taken, leaving nothing but the phosphates, lime and protein. Bone is especially valuable as a bone builder. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 65c.

CHARCOAL—To keep fowls in a healthy state a regulator of some kind must be fed. Nothing takes the place of charcoal in this respect, as it purifies the blood, aids digestion and tones up the whole system. No matter whether your fowls are young or old, give them an occasional feed of charcoal. Two sizes, fine and coarse. 3 lbs., 25c. Comes 50 pounds to the sack.

ALFALFA CLOVER MEAL—This is today considered an absolute necessity, and is the standard "green" for winter egg production. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 50c.

FLAX SEED MEAL—Made from pure ground flax seed 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.20.

OIL CAKE MEAL—Made from pure ground flax seed with the oil pressed out. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Used by many poultry raisers for show birds; will make the feathers glossy and will put birds in fine shape. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

GLUTEN MEAL—You should use Gluten Meal in your mash feeds; will keep your poultry in good condition. Helps to digest their food. 6 lbs., 25c.

CRUSHED SHELL FOR POULTRY—This is not clam shell. A great many firms are offering oyster shells at a cheap price and shipping clam shells, which are very inferior as a poultry food. **ADVANTAGES GAINED BY THE USE OF IT:** It acts as a grit and prevents cholera and other diseases. It makes the hens lay more. It prevents soft shells. It contains many essential compounds of the egg. It makes eggs larger and heavier; is sharp and cleaned, contains 95 per cent of carbonate of lime, as shown by the chemical analysis. Send us a trial order. You can not afford to be without it.

CRYS-CO GRIT—Crys-Co not only answers the purpose of a grit, but is one of the best shell producers ever put on the market. Contains a high percentage of limestone. Comes in two sizes, chick size, broiler size. 10 lbs., 25c.

GROUND BEEF SCRAPS—Beef scraps are rich in materials which make bone, muscle and lean meat. They insure health, thrift and vigor and satisfy the natural craving of the bird's system for flesh food in some form. No other meat food is so highly concentrated and no substitute is so convenient for handling and storage. Will keep in any climate under all conditions. 1 lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 85c.

MILKOLINE—Milkoline is a pure condensed buttermilk medicated and modified as a tonic for poultry and hogs. One part of MILKOLINE mixed with fifty parts of water makes a substitute for buttermilk which is really better than the real article, because of its medicinal qualities and germ killing ingredients added, that are positively harmless to poultry and hogs. This can be used as the buttermilk to mix with PURINA FATENA for fattening poultry. Pt., 30c; qt., 50c; ½ gal., 90c; 1 gal., \$1.50.

HEMP SEED FOR PIGEONS—Ask for Price List.

KAFFIR CORN—A very valuable food for poultry, pigeons, etc. Its nutritive value is nearly as great as corn, oats and barley. Bags contain about 150 pounds. Ask for prices.

BIRD SEED—Bird seed in 1 lb. cartons, each, 15¢. Hemp, Bird Rape, Bird Millet, Sunflower Seed—ask for Price List.

GARDEN TOOLS AND SEEDERS

SOIL THERMOMETERS—Brass pointed; glass cylinder 16 inches long. Each, \$1.60; prepaid, \$1.70.

NURSERYMAN'S SPADE—Best quality, blade 14 inches long. Each, \$1.60.

ASPARAGUS KNIFE—Trowel shank, blade 15½ inches long. Each, 75c; prepaid, 85c.

GARDEN TOOLS AND SEEDERS—Continued

PUTTY DISTRIBUTOR—For putty or mastica, made of rubber. Each, \$1.50; prepaid, \$1.65.

MASTICA MACHINE—For applying mastica, made of metal. Each, \$1.75; prepaid, \$1.90.

PLANT SPRINKLER—Made of rubber, 7 or 12 oz. capacity. Each, \$1.50; prepaid, \$1.60.

CULTIVATOR-RAKE—A valuable tool for the home gardener; is adjustable and can be used as a rake or cultivator. Center tooth comes out to straddle the row for young plants. Each, \$1.60.

HALL DANDELION PULLER—With patented root hook; gets the roots without tearing up the lawn—kills the dandelion—nothing left to start new growth. Each, 60c. Ash handle.

PRUNING SHEARS—Steel blade, 20-inch ash handle. Each, \$1.50.

PRUNING SHEARS—Steel blades, pressure spring. Each, \$1.50; prepaid, \$1.65.

GRASS SHEARS—Hardened steel blades. Each, 80c; prepaid, 90c.

RAFFIA—For tying plants. Per lb, 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75.

WEEDER (Hand)—Hazeltine, improved. Each, 50c.

TROWEL—Common, each, 40c; good steel, 50c; best steel, 60c.

WEEDER (Excelsior)—Hand. Each, 25c; prepaid, 30c.

DIBBER—Wood handle, steel point. Each, 60c; prepaid, 70c.

GRASS EDGER—4-foot handle, steel blade. Each, \$1.20.

WEEDER—Jackson onion hoe. Each, 45c; prepaid, 50c.

FORK WEEDER—Hand, wood handle. Each, 45c; prepaid, 55c.

LAWN ROLLER—A lawn roller will eradicate weeds, keep grass from drying out in spots and promote even growth from a hard, smooth surface, over which the mower will operate to perfection. The DUNHAM LAWN ROLLER to be filled with water or sand. No. 2 weighs, empty, 120 pounds; water filled, 260 pounds; sand filled, 360 pounds; each, \$14.50. No. 4 weighs, empty, 135 pounds; water filled, 360 pounds; sand filled, 560 pounds; each, \$18.50.

SEEDERS (Broadcast)—Will sow alfalfa, clover, timothy and all kinds of grass seeds.

CAHOON SEEDER—All metal broadcast grass and grain seeder; will sow from 4 to 6 acres per hour; hopper holds 22 quarts. Price, each, \$5.00.

CYCLONE SEEDER—A good all around wood and metal crank broadcast seeder, regular size. Each, \$2.00.

LITTLE WONDER—Same as the Cyclone, only smaller. Each, \$1.75.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

PLANT TUBS—Made of cedar with electric welded hoops; painted green, with drop handles, presenting a very neat appearance. Six sizes, measuring across top on inside. Price, each, 8-inch, 75c; 10-inch, \$1.00; 12-inch, \$1.25; 14-inch, \$1.35; 16-inch, \$1.75; 18-inch, \$2.25; 20-inch, \$2.50.

FIBRE PLANT TUB SAUCERS—Often times it is necessary to set a plant tub on a porch or in the house, and in order to water them without the water running on the floor the plant tub saucers should be used. We offer the following fibre saucers which will not break. Color dark mahogany, the size in inches of the saucers are for the same size tubs. Prices—12-inch, 45c each; 14-inch, 55c each; 16-inch, 90c each; 18-inch, \$1.10 each; 20-inch, \$1.50 each.

CANE PLANT STAKES—Light, strong cane stakes for supporting flower and vegetable plants. Run from 6 to 8 feet in length. Can be cut in half and used for gladiolus and smaller plants. Per doz., 35c; per 100, \$2.00; 500 for \$9.50; per 1,000, \$18.50.

CANE STAKES DYED GREEN—About four feet in length.

POT PLANT STAKES, DYED GREEN—About 18 inches long. Just the thing for Easter Lilies and potted plants of that kind, which need support. Per doz., 20c; per 100, \$1.00.

LABELS, POT AND TREE—Tree Labels, 3½ inches, notched and copper wired, per 100, 40c; per 1,000, \$2.75; size 4-inch, wooden, per doz. 5c, per 100 25c; 5-inch wooden, per doz. 5c, per 100 30c; 6-inch wooden, per doz. 10c, per 100, 40c; 10-inch wooden, per doz. 15c, per 100 75c; 12-inch wooden, per doz. 20c, per 100, \$1.25. Special prices will be quoted for large lots.

PLAIN PAPER FLOWER POTS—Waterproof; just the thing for potting bedding plants, tomato and pepper plants. Two sizes. 2½-inch, per doz., 15c; per 100, 80c; 500 for \$3.50; 1,000 for \$6.50. 3-inch, per doz., 25c; per 100, \$1.15; 500 for \$4.50; 1,000 for \$8.50.

We also handle earthenware flower pots and fern pans. Write for prices.

WATERING CANS—Made of heavy galvanized iron in three sizes: 4 qt., each, 60c; 6 qt., 75c; 8 qt., \$1.00.

SPECIAL LONG SPOUT WATERING CANS—Heavy galvanized iron with spout about 18 inches, 24 inches long. Are supplied with two brass sprinklers, so that either a fine or coarse spray can be used. Come in two sizes: 8 qt., each, \$2.00; 10 qt., each, \$2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES—Continued

WIRE HANGING BASKETS—Extra heavy wire hanging baskets, made by hand, much more substantial than most baskets offered by some stores. Painted green. In four sizes: 8-inch, each, 20c; 10-inch, each, 30c; 12-inch, each, 35c; 14-inch, each, 45c.

We also can supply green sheet moss for lining baskets at 35c per lb., 10 lbs. for \$3.25. Gray or Sea Moss, 20c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.75.

TREE WRAPPERS—Made of wood; used for protecting young fruit trees; come 100 in a bundle. Per 100, 85c; per 1,000, \$8.00.

GRAFTING WAX—Per 1 lb. can, 35c each.

COTTON TWINE—4-ply, in balls, packed 5 lbs. in a package. For tying vegetables. Per 5 lb. pkg., each, \$4.50.

JUTE TWINE—For sewing sacks; also used for tying grape vines. Per 5 ft. skein, 20c each.

BLUE GRASS STRIPPERS—Hand strippers that do the work successfully and are just the thing where there is not enough blue grass to warrant the expense of using a power machine. Each, \$2.50.

ROLLING STANDS FOR PLANT TUBS—A stand equipped with wheels, which is neat in appearance, for holding plant tubs and saucers, can be easily run from one place to another and saves lifting these heavy tubs. Prices—12-inch, \$1.25 each; 14-inch, \$1.50 each; 16-inch, \$1.90 each; 18-inch, \$2.25 each; 20-inch, \$2.60 each.

BUTLER ARTISTIC DURABLE METAL FLOWER BOXES.
2 ft. 3 ft. 4 ft.

Boxes
Stands Ask for Prices.
Pans

16-inch square box.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Planet Jr. Tools Are Better Made, Better Finished and Capable of More Work Than Any Others on the Market.

No. 12. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW—Price, \$12.50. Weight, 33 lbs. This tool has one pair plows, one pair hoes and four cultivator teeth. The tools sold with No. 12 are what gardeners use most, and others can be added as wanted.

No. 13. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE—Price, \$9.00. Weight, 27 lbs. This tool is the No. 12, with 6-inch hoes only, these being the tools that are most generally useful. Any or all of the other tools shown with No. 12 may be added at any time.

No. 60. PLANET JR. DOUBLE WHEEL ONION HOE—Price, \$7.50. Weight, 30 lbs. This new tool is a departure from all previous Wheel Hoes. It is adjustable for the complete culture of onions, or general hoeing. The new all-steel hoes are a decided improvement over the older models. We offer a special **Onion Harvester** for this tool.

No. 90. PLANET JR. TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW, CULTIVATOR AND PULVERIZER—Complete with Steel Wheel, \$20.00. Weight, packed, 73 lbs. Gardeners cultivate better than formerly. It has been found to pay best. With the Twelve-Tooth Harrow you go as deep or shallow as you like, come up close to row without injuring plants, cuts out all the weeds, stirs the soil and pulverizes it as fine as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 22 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.

No. 17. PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE—Price, \$8.75. Weight, 23 lbs. You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe. The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

No. 18. SINGLE WHEEL HOE—Price, \$6.25. Weight, 19 lbs. This tool has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other tools can be added as needed.

No. 8. PLANET JR. HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR—Price, with Steel Wheel, \$20.00. Weight, packed, 83 lbs. No other cultivating machine is so widely known as the Planet Jr. Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. You can cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width.

Lawn Grass Seeds

QUANTITIES TO USE—1 lb. for 400 square feet; 10 lbs. for 4,000 square feet; 25 lbs. for one-fourth acre; 50 lbs. for one-half acre; 100 lbs. for one acre. If intended to sow an old lawn about one-half of the above quantities are sufficient for the spaces given.

SPECIAL MIXTURES—We are at all times prepared to make up special mixtures for grasses for **golf courses, ball grounds, polo grounds, parks, etc.** We will be glad to figure with committees and give what information regarding the sowing of any plot of ground under prevailing conditions.

COUNTRY CLUB "KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS."

In the spring of the year there are in most every lawn thin and bare spots which are caused by ice and exposure during the cold winter months. These spots may be renewed by resowing Kentucky Blue Grass seed. In fact, to keep a lawn in good condition, **Kentucky Blue Grass** should be sowed twice a year both in the fall and early spring.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 40c per lb.; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, per lb., 35c.

COUNTRY CLUB "NEW GROUND."

A special mixture of fine leaved short grasses best suited for sowing new ground. The body is composed of Kentucky Blue Grass but enough fast growing grasses have been added to get quick results; at the same time to form protection for the Kentucky Blue Grass which, when young, is very tender and much slower in growth. These fast growing grasses will eventually be crowded out, leaving a beautiful Blue Grass lawn which, if properly taken care of, will last forever. We have spent considerable time in experimenting on this lawn grass and offer to our customers something that we know will give results.

Price, by mail, postpaid, 40c per lb.; by express or freight at purchaser's expense, per lb., 35c.

COUNTRY CLUB "SHADY NOOK" LAWN GRASS SEED.

On nearly all lawns there are unsightly bare spots under the shade of trees, which have baffled all efforts to get into grass, but with this mixture there need be no further difficulty. It is a combination of fine, dwarf growing, evergreen varieties, which in their wild or natural state are to be found growing in the woods or other sheltered and shaded spots. Ground that has been densely shaded by trees is frequently "sour," and if the drainage is defective it is apt to be covered with moss and coarse bog grasses. In such cases an application of slaked lime, at the rate of one bushel to each thousand square feet, or forty bushels to the acre, is an excellent corrective and sweetener, but the moss should be first removed by the use of a sharp rake.

Price by mail, postpaid, 40c per lb., by express or freight at purchaser's expense, per lb., 35c.

COUNTRY CLUB "TERRACE SOD" LAWN GRASS SEED.

A special mixture of grasses best suited for sowing on terraces, embankments and hillsides; grasses that produce long, strong, spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing them out; that will withstand drought and exposure, thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich, velvety green turf of fine-leveled grasses throughout the season.

The difficulty to be overcome in getting grass established on slopes is to prevent its being washed out by heavy rains before thoroughly rooted. A continuous run of boards set on edge and held in place by stakes at the crest of the hill will assist in checking and turning the water.

Price by mail, postpaid, 40c per lb., by express or freight at purchaser's expense, per lb., 35c.

WIZARD BRAND PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.

Prices for Pulverized Sheep Manure Under-Fertilizers.

Harnden SEED Company

